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MORE DRASTIC CUT URGED IN BATTLESHIPS

Delegations Are Diligently Seeking Avenue to Make Reduction Possible

CONFERENCE AWAITS FRENCH STATEMENT

'Bogey of Senatorial Opposition' Still Disturbs U. S. Mission

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Every shred of evidence available at the headquarters of the American delegation at the five-power naval conference indicates that the overwhelming expressions of American public opinion, urging a genuine reduction in navies, have had effect, and that the delegations are now working diligently to make reduction possible by means of a more drastic cut than has hitherto been contemplated officially in battleships.

It is now suggested that not only should a naval holiday in dreadnought construction be declared until 1936, but that the English, American, and Japanese fleets be reduced as soon as possible to 10-10-6 ships respectively. Already the American and British memoranda had recommended a speedy reduction to 15-15-9 ratio, and an intermediary ratio of 12-12-7 was extremely objectionable to the Japanese because seven is less than their normal 60 per cent proportion which is authorized by the Washington treaty.

It is felt that the 10-10-6 strength, which translates exactly the Washington 5-5-3 ratio, is the least objectionable of any figure which could be suggested short of complete abolition.

Since nobody has seriously suggested the sinking of capital ships in mid-ocean, a reduction to the lowest possible strength, coupled with a six-year naval holiday, would be the nearest approach to complete abolition now available.

British Favor Reduction

The decision of the American delegation to explore the possibility of drastic battleship reduction has already the firm support of the British Government. Moreover, for several weeks urgent claims for reduction have been reaching the American delegation. In direct response to this Hen[illegible] L. Stimson claimed 200,000 tons reduction would be achieved, but [illegible] this figure has convinced the American delegation that much more must be accomplished.

The idea of a consultative pact was tested by the delegation, but the latest word on this subject spoken by a senatorial delegate indicates that the United States or Great Britain will not make their proposal, and will not discuss the matter further until a concrete French statement of exactly what sort of pact they want and how much reduction of their tonnage claims will result from the acceptance of a security arrangement by the other powers.

The general opinion in London is that the delegations will not be forced to wait long for a declaration of French policy since Aristide Briand has definitely announced he is prepared to elucidate his ideas at the first opportunity. Though no information has been authoritatively given

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Czech Socialists Grant Demands of Agrarians

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Divergences of opinion between Agrarians and Socialists regarding the best method of alleviating the present agricultural crisis, which seriously threatened the existence of the present Czechoslovak coalition government, have been overcome by the Socialists conceding the Agrarians' demands for corn duties.

The method employed will be that already in vogue in Germany, and will consist of periodical increases in tariffs on foreign corn, according to the market price. Import licenses will be issued, chiefly for flour. Home production will be promoted by the infliction of a heavy fine or imprisonment on all not using home flour, lentils, potatoes, milk and dairy produce. The law is intended to operate one or two years. Hungary will probably register an early protest against this further exclusion of its wheat and flour from a neighbor's territory.

AMANULLAH RECEIVES NO ENCOURAGEMENT

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The ex-King, Amanullah, who, according to information available here, has received no encouragement for his plan to reclaim the throne of Afghanistan, sailed on March 6 for Italy.

He intends to return soon with ex-Queen Souraya and pass the summer month at the Bosporus resort of Therapia.

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British Air Budget Totals £18,000,000

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

THE British Government's air estimates published March 8 show a total proposed expenditure for 1930 of £18,000,000, being £890,000 more than the last year, to include alterations found necessary in recent trials of two airships, R-100 and R-101.

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, says intentions are that the R-100 should this spring or summer fly to a tower erected in Montreal, Canada, and next winter operate between England and Egypt. The R-101 is to be used for experimental operation on the Indian route.

British Urged to Have Faith in Lord Irwin

Hasty Criticism of Policy of India's Executive Is Decried by Authority

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Action taken by the Government of India in arresting Mahatma Gandhi's lieutenant, Vallabhai Patel, for breaking the law in addressing a political meeting in disobedience of a magisterial prohibitory order passed as a precaution against disturbance, has brought the "civil disobedience" movement into direct conflict with the State. Gandhi has replied with an appeal for "a hartal" (general cessation of business) as a protest.

Meanwhile, Sir John Hewett, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and one of India's most trusted retired officials, warns the British public against any hasty condemnation of the Government of India for not taking a stronger line in dealing with the Gandhi movement. Sir John says: "It is not for people who have been absent for some years from India to appreciate the difference between the condition of things there now, and that before they left the country. During 17 years since my retirement, I have revisited India five times and I have been astounded at the changes which have taken place between the successive visits.

"'Trust the man on the spot' is a good maxim. People in India who really count are trusting Lord Irwin (the British Viceroy at Delhi) to deal with the difficult position that at present confronts him in the best interest of the Empire and surely the people of this country should do the same."

The Times says: "Those who believe that Gandhi's prompt arrest and imprisonment would put an end to the agitation he is conducting may not be versed in the psychology of the Hindu masses, from which he recruits his supporters. Premature arrest might only confront the Indian authorities with the insoluble problem presented by the simultaneous demand from scores of thousands of enthusiasts to follow their leader before magistrates, who would have no time, and into prisons which would have no room for them."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DEMAND AMNESTY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The Social Democrat deputies in the Hungarian Parliament have demanded general amnesty for all political emigrants, maintaining that Soviet Russia, Italy and Hungary are the only states in which no general amnesty has been granted.

The Minister of Justice, replying for the Government, declared that more than 30,000 persons participating in Communist disturbances have already been pardoned, and 60,000 accusations withdrawn. Only 11 Communists are now imprisoned, and their crimes are of the serious class.

The number of Hungarian political emigrants is estimated about 366, all others living abroad being voluntary exiles. Among the latter must be included many who fled to avoid arrest after Bela Kun's Communist regime and the previous Karolyi government.

WILLYS CONFIRMED AS ENVOY TO POLAND

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of John N. Willys to be Ambassador to Poland was confirmed March 8 by the Senate.

U. S. FIRM PLANS TO CONSTRUCT HUGE NILE DAM

Sudan and Abyssinia Reach Pact on Barrage to Exceed Capacity of Assuan

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A preliminary agreement has been reached between Abyssinia, the Sudan and the White Engineering Corporation of New York regarding the projected dam on Lake Tana, headwaters of the Blue Nile, it is announced here. Representatives of the White corporation will make a detailed examination of the site of the proposed dam as soon as the rains end in October or November. If the report is favorable negotiations will be undertaken for a final agreement on execution of the scheme.

The proposal of a dam on Lake Tana dates back many years, and in 1902 a treaty was signed between Abyssinia and Britain, whereby the former undertook not to construct any work across the Blue Nile at Lake Tana or Sobat which would arrest the flow of their waters into the Nile, except in agreement with the British and Sudan Governments. Diplomatic difficulties, however, prevented anything being done, and it was not till Britain agreed to Ras Taffari's proposal that a business concern with no territorial interests at stake should undertake the building of the dam that any progress could be made.

Announcement in November, 1927, that the White corporation had obtained the concession caused considerable sensation both in Egypt and England. But since the water could not be used in Abyssinia, the concession was useless unless Britain and the Sudan agreed, and this apparently they have now done. Doubtless Egypt will be invited to participate at a later stage as the lower Nile would benefit equally with the upper reaches if the dam were built.

It is claimed that at least 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water could be retained during the rainy season from June to October, when it is not needed and released for the fields of the Sudan and Egypt in the winter months, when it is especially valuable. This is about twice the amount stored by the Assuan Dam at its present height. A motor road also will have to be constructed for the cartage of materials.

Native Lexicon Saves Vanishing Peorian Tongue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Okla. — "Smal-sa," one Peoria Indian might say to another, and they both knew that this meant "white man." Peoria braves realized, too, that the world is made of "ne-pe" and "she-kee-we" which, in the white man's language, means "water" and "land."

But few there are who know the Peoria tongue now, and one of the leaders of the tribe is attempting to reduce the spoken language to a written record before it entirely vanishes. The name of this Indian dictionary compiler is "Ta-wah-quah-ke-nongah," which means "Path of the Storm," but he is better known in Oklahoma as George Washington Finley—government interpreter, farmer, friend of his people, Mason.

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington and Columbia University, New York, are giving their assistance to Mr. Finley in his work, and have sent experts into the Southwest to confer with him. As a result, thousands of words used by this tribe now rest in government archives at Washington, available to students of language through the passing years.

Other words in this tongue that "Path of the Storm" can still speak fluently, although conversational partners are scarce, are "on-da-quah," meaning crow; "no-la-wah-kee"—buffalo; and "lem-naz-wah," wild cattle. Automobile cannot be translated directly into Peorian, but "cho-quh-kon" conveyed to the tribesman the correct general impression.

Mr. Finley is self-educated. At 30 he roamed the plains with Osages and Shawnees and later he joined a circus and "Wild West" show. When he married he returned to the reservation in northern Oklahoma and settled down, devoting his time to a search for more knowledge. He acquired a splendid command of the English language, which has helped him greatly in the task of preserving the sayings of his people. It is said that only four remaining members of the tribe can speak the Peoria tongue.

British Women Demand Voice on Issues Affecting Colonies

Education of Girls in India Stressed at London Meeting on Equal Citizenship—Washington Hours Pact Indorsed in Resolution

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A resolution urging the appointment of a suitably qualified woman as an official in a responsible position at the Colonial Office, who would advise on questions particularly affecting women and children in colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, was carried unanimously at the conference of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship March 7.

Problems relating to native women who form a part of the British Empire gave rise to a number of resolutions during the session and it was urged insistently that greater facilities for education be extended to them.

In a resolution which was subsequently carried unanimously the hope was expressed that the recommendation of the interim report of the auxiliary committee on education appointed by Indian Statutory Commission—"that in the interests of the advance of Indian education as a whole priority should now be given to claims of girls' education in every scheme of expansion"—would be indorsed.

Lady Stewart, who has spent many years in India, emphasized the vital need for a strong woman's movement in that country and toward this end welcomed the fact that during the last five years there has been a 30 per cent increase in girls enrolled in schools. The weakness in India, she said, is the difference in educational standards between its peoples.

Mrs. B. E. Fern spoke on behalf of the women of West Africa, proposing a resolution which pledged the national union to "assist women throughout the British Empire and especially in those parts for which the Imperial Parliament is directly responsible, to achieve the rights of equal citizenship."

Equality of treatment as between men and women in regard to the protective factor in factory legislation occupied the final session March 8, and a resolution calling upon the Government to ratify the Washington hours convention provisions which apply equally to both sexes was carried.

BOSTON BUYER CASE TO GO TO HIGHEST COURT

Will Be First Test, It Is Said, on Sole Allegation of Direct Purchase

Whether a buyer of liquor is guilty of a criminal offense under the Volstead Act, ruled in the negative by James M. Morton, senior justice of the United States District Court for Massachusetts, is a question in process of going to the Supreme Court on appeal of the federal attorney's office, which made a test case in the district court, and intends to obtain the highest ruling on the issue.

Elihu D. Stone, assistant federal attorney in charge of the test case, stated that steps have already been taken to carry the issue to the Supreme Court. It is, officials say, the first test case where a purchaser had been before the Federal Court on the sole allegation that the purchase alone of liquor was a violation of the law.

Judge Morton, in his ruling, declared that the Volstead Act does not make purchase of liquor by the general public an offense. The section of that act, on which the attorney's office rested its case, applies only to those abusing permits for legal purchase of liquor, he declared.

Killed in Original Debate

He also stated that Congress has had ample opportunity in the last 10 years to adopt legislation specifically penalizing buyers, but has not done so. At the time the Eighteenth Amendment was being debated before its adoption, a proposal to include buyers in its provisions was voted down, he said.

The indictment brought by the attorney's office against an alleged purchaser of two pints of liquor was squashed.

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in commenting on the decision, said that while purchase is morally wrong, existing laws do not make it a legal offense.

A buyer of liquor for beverage purposes automatically becomes guilty of unlawful possession, and with suitable evidence against him can be prosecuted for that offense, Mr. Davis said. "The decision is not a blow to the drys, nor a victory for the wets," he added. "It merely points out the proper procedure. The decision will not hamper enforcement, in my opinion."

Gist of Court's Ruling

"This indictment charges in the simplest and most direct language that the defendant committed a crime by knowingly and unlawfully purchasing two pints of intoxicating liquor. There is no charge of illegal possesion. The defendant has moved to quash on the ground that the act charged is not criminal.

"The case presents a question of statutory construction, whether the purchase of liquor is criminal under the national prohibition act. The basic prohibitory statute, around which the act is built, does not prohibit pur-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

The Canadian Wheat Pool

termed the world's largest experiment in co-operative agriculture, the results of which are so significant in connection with farm relief in the United States, will be discussed in the Monitor next week by two authoritative Canadian writers. They will tell the merits and demerits of the system through which the fortunes of Western Canada are largely affected by an effort of growers to fix the selling price of their wheat. The first of four articles appears

Monday

SENATE SHIFTS AGAIN AND PUTS DUTY ON CEMENT

Votes 6 Cts. Per 100 Pounds —Nye Moves to Reconsider Sugar Ballot

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Having shifted into reverse on "log-rolling" gears two days previously, and voted an increase in the sugar tariff rates, the Senate continuing in that direction did likewise on March 7 in the matter of cement.

By a vote of 45 to 37 the chamber took this commodity from the free list, where it had put it after days of consideration by a 40-to-35 ballot on Jan. 31, and affixed a 6 cents per 100 pounds impost instead.

The reversal in this instance, as in the case of sugar, was effected by a group of senators who changed positions on the issue. Those who switched on the cement question were James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan; W. B. Pine (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, leader of the movement to obtain a duty on oil; Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland; Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, and Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

When on March 5 the Senate turned about and voted a sugar increase, it was accepted as the final decision on the issue. But now it appears that the coalition proposes still one more effort. In fact, it is determined to challenge every such reversal, for no sooner was it evident that they had lost on cement than Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, hurriedly changed his vote to that of the majority and then moved reconsideration.

Mr. Nye, in announcing his new position on the question, informed the Senate that he had come to a full realization of the "log-rolling" forces at work in the Senate, and that he did not want to be associated with such an arrangement, even though it was favorable to a tariff rate he advocated.

The latest development adds new confusion and delay on the so long protracted tariff measure. It means still more acrid political floor exchanges and arduous under-cover maneuvers. It also strengthens a growing conviction in senatorial quarters that in the end there may be no tariff bill. Full warning of this was voiced by Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, who charged that there were senators who were voting for high duties in order to appease state and local interests, and who, on the final vote on enactment, would ballot against the measure and justify themselves on the ground that it was a "bad bill."

Associate Justice Sanford Passes On

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edward Terry Sanford, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who passed on here March 8, was named to the Supreme bench by President Harding in January, 1923, and took his seat the following February.

He was born in Knoxville, Tenn., and was a graduate of the University of Tennessee and of Harvard. Before he was nominated as an associate justice he had practiced law in his native state and was a federal judge. He was an assistant attorney-general of the United States in 1907 and 1908 and frequently appeared before the court during that period.

A Republican in politics, Justice Sanford, during the period he practiced law, took an active part in the political affairs of his State, and after going upon the bench never lost interest in the perplexing problems confronting his State and the Nation. His economic views trending to the Manchester school of free trade and the development of close international relations, he actively advocated participation by the United States in an association or league of nations, becoming a lieutenant under Chief Justice Taft in his fight for a league to enforce peace.

SCOUT IDEALS CALLED AID TO WORLD PEACE

Lord Baden-Powell Says Organization Spreads Friendship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The value of Boy and Girl Scout activities in furthering amity between nations and cultivating high standards of morals and character among the youths of all countries, was emphasized by Gen. Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, and founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Scout movements, at a dinner given in his and Lady Baden-Powell's honor by the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America, at Sherry's on March 7.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has been closely associated with the Boy Scout Foundation of New York for many years, paid a warm tribute to Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, for establishing a movement through which "hundreds of thousands of boys and girls are growing up with higher ideals of citizenship, of morality, of duty, of self-sacrifice, of all the finer qualities," in practically every country on the globe.

The dinner was the first occasion on which the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America have united to honor the founder of the Scout movement.

"The uplift of our nations by their youth cannot but result in better understanding, not only within nations, but between nations," Lord Baden-Powell declared. "When the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts of all countries stand shoulder to shoulder for our ideals of kindness, courage, good citizenship and chivalry they will be thinking as people in the same terms. When that is settled we shall have world peace. Until that is settled all efforts toward disarmament of nations can enjoy but limited success."

Lord Baden-Powell expressed hope that the Girl Scouts of the world would erect a monument to their ideals such as the Boy Scouts have built in Kanderstag, Switzerland, dedicated to "The Hospitality and Friendship Which All of Us in the World Owe One Another."

Governor Roosevelt, discussing the value of Scouting in meeting the problem of delinquency among young people, declared that it was "difficult to believe that any boy or girl who takes that wonderful Scout Oath will ever turn out to be a bad citizen."

"We are groping, more or less blindly," he continued, "for ways of keeping our young men and women from crime. We are wondering what can be done by our schools and by our churches. I wish our people understood more fully that in this great Girl Scout and Boy Scout movement we have already one very good and practical solution of the question."

Liberals Press Labor on Plans for Employment

LONDON (AP)—Liberal Party headquarters issued a statement March 8 saying that from March 10 on the Liberals will maintain constant pressure on the Laborite Government with regard to its unemployment policy.

The statement was interpreted as meaning that the truce on the question is at an end. Inasmuch as the Liberals hold the balance of power in the House of Commons the defeat of the Government appeared likely within a week if the Liberals should swing into line as a solid body. The Conservatives already have a condemnatory motion which will call for a debate on the whole matter.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Correspondence published here March 8 between Lord Beaverbrook and Viscount Rothermere show that these newspaper magnates have been unable after all to agree between themselves about dropping opposition to Stanley Baldwin's leadership.

Lord Rothermere announces that while he accepts the compromise reached with Mr. Baldwin over "empire free trade" he proposes to keep up the separate political organization he has helped to establish in order to press the remainder of his policy for Britain which includes "immediate imposition of high import duties on all manufactured goods with adequate subsidies for farming," also "ruthless economy in public expenditure," "no more surrenders to India" and "no diplomatic relations with Moscow."

Plans to Push Work in French Shipyards

Henri Manuel, Paris

LOUIS ROLLIN
Minister of Merchant Marine

French Plan Move to Aid Shipyards

Minister of Marine Aims at Stemming Increase of Orders Abroad

By LOUIS ROLLIN
Minister of Merchant Marine in France

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—As soon as I came into office, I commenced to study closely the crisis through which our shipbuilding yards are passing at present. The shipbuilding market, which is essentially an international one, presents two principal aspects, one technical and the other economic.

From the technical point of view, it is not an exaggeration to say that French constructors of ships and machinery do not fear foreign competition. As proof of this, it is generally recognized that the skilled workmanship of our engineers and dockyard workers has given to our shipbuilding a very special finish. Moreover, for a very long time, foreign clients, and especially the admiralties of several countries, have called on French shipbuilders to tender for their ships. Thus, our engineers have taken a large share in the construction and organization of the navies of a number of foreign powers.

Purveyors of Submarines

Take, for example, the construction of submarines. French shipbuilders have become so skilled that soon after the war foreign orders began to come back to France. During these latter years our naval dockyards have delivered a certain number of submarines of well-known types to Greece, Lithuania, Poland and Jugoslavia.

The remarkable results obtained by the new ships built in fulfillment of the French naval program, whose hulls and engines, steam or Diesel, have been mainly built in our private shipyards, have considerably encouraged foreign powers to order their new ships in France. Destroyers like the Tigre, the Valmy and the Verdun, all constructed in our private yards, have beaten the world's speed records.

Famous Passenger Liners

Passing from naval shipbuilding to the mercantile marine, one finds that French production is of the same quality. With regard to passenger ships, France can be justly proud of having put into service such fine liners as the Ile-de-France and the Paris. It is the same with freighters. Here again the French yards have proved their worth. Several years ago, a French shipyard delivered to a Norwegian owner a big cargo-boat whose Diesel motors had also been entirely constructed in France. This ship was first in the wool Derby of 1927, which is in reality a race in which ships of all nations carrying wool from Sydney to the North Sea take part. Likewise as regards oil-tankers and trawlers, French shipbuilders have given proof of their experience and of the quality of their construction.

It is not only a question of building, but of selling cheaply. At present naval dockyards of several countries are engaged in fierce competition to obtain the international market. Under the threat of unemployment, and thanks also to assistance direct or indirect, material or moral, often both, from their governments, the yards of certain countries are able to quote very low prices and thus attract orders to the detriment of their com-

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JOBS FOR ALL IN 60 DAYS, HOOVER SAYS

More Plentiful Every Day, Survey Shows, and Worst Over

PREDICTS SPRING WILL BE BUSY ONE

Construction Up, Money Rates Down, Seasonal Activity Due, President Points Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Out of the welter of political rhetoric and radical ballyhoo concerning current economic conditions, there came from President Hoover on March 7, a clear-cut statement based on government surveys making known a rapidly improving employment situation and industrial factors that give every promise of a speedy complete restoration of business stability.

The worst effects of the stock market crash upon employment, he estimates on the basis of reports, will have been liquidated during the next 60 days.

With this amelioration and the gaining strength of other business forces supported by the continued cooperation of many agencies actively working with the Government he is convinced that spring will see a complete revival of prosperity conditions.

The low point of business and employment was in the latter part of December and early January, the President stated, with conditions slowly improving since then. At this date unemployment amounting to distress is for the most part concentrated in 12 states, he finds.

Construction Bulges Upward

The nation-wide response to his request for increased construction and improvement work by public agencies and private is having a most material effect, the President stated. As a result of this economic mobilization construction contracts in the categories in January and February were from 40 to 45 per cent higher than ever before and from the present outlook of construction work for the year there is every reason to believe that the total will exceed that of 1929.

The joint memorandum from the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor on which the President based his conclusions states that on the basis of a canvas of trades employing some 17,000,000 workers, and applying the same ratio to the whole, it is deduced that an estimated decrease of perhaps 1,000,000 and certainly not more than 1,250,000 are at present unemployed in excess of the number out of work at this time of the year in 1929.

The two secretaries recommend that business men and householders undertake all necessary repairs and betterments at this time with the view to relieving the immediate distress in their localities.

The President's statement in full follows:

"The Departments of Commerce and Labor are engaged in the usual monthly survey of business and unemployment and especially of the results obtained from the measures which have been in progress since the last of November, to reduce unemployment and the hardships following the dislocation from the stock exchange crash. The survey is not as yet complete. There are, however, certain conclusions that are evident.

Facts of the Situation

"(1) Unemployment amounting to distress is in the main concentrated in 12 states. The authorities in the remaining 36 states indicate only normal seasonal unemployment or that the minor abnormal unemployment is being rapidly absorbed.

"(2) The low point of business and unemployment was the latter part of December and early January. Since that time employment has been slowly increasing and the situation is much better today than at that time.

"(3) Nation-wide response to the request for increased construction and improvement work by public authorities, railroads, utilities and industries is having a most material effect. Construction contracts in these categories in January and February were from 40 to 45 per cent higher than ever known in those months. The total construction work for 1930 seems assured to be larger than 1929.

"(4) The undertaking to maintain wages has been held.

"(5) The amount of unemployment is, in proportion to the number of workers, considerably less than one-half (probably only one-third) of that which resulted from the crashes of 1907-08 and 1920-22 at this period of the situation.

Interest Rates Much Lower

"(6) Measures taken to ameliorate interest rates have resulted in continuous decrease since December, and money is available at lower rates for business and commercial purposes. One result is an increasing volume of bond issues have been placed for public improvements.

"Available money for mortgage purposes of home building and agriculture have lagged behind other forms of credit. But a decrease in the mass of policy holders for loans on the insurance companies and the action recently taken by the Federal Reserve System should result in increased supplies of credit, especially for residential building, which in turn has lagged behind other construction.

"(7) All the evidences indicate that the worst effects of the crash upon employment will have been passed during the next 60 days with the amelioration of seasonal unemployment, the gaining strength of other forces, and the continued co-operation of the many agencies actively co-operating with the Government to restore business and to relieve distress."

The departmental memorandum of Secretaries Lamont and Davis, based upon surveys of the industries and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

First Steel Welded Ship Waits Test on Billowing Swell of the Atlantic

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP) — A young man's idea of a rivetless ship of steel is partially realized and ready for tests that will prove success or failure.

The Carolinian, first rivetless, self-propelled steamship in American maritime history, waits only favorable weather for speed trials and tests on the Atlantic Ocean before being placed in service.

Richard F. Smith is the builder. Reared in the environment of the shipyards at Newport News, Va., Smith for years had dreamed of an all-welded ship. Two years ago his plans were completed and he brought his idea to Charles V. Boykin, vice-president of the Charleston Dry Dock & Machine Company, who decided to try the idea.

The keel was laid on June 1, 1929, and amid secrecy the work began. Nothing of the nature of the ship was divulged until patents protecting it in this and foreign countries had been obtained.

While the legal phases necessary to obtain patents were going forward, the hull of the ship rose, not with the rat-tat-tat of the pneumatic hammer, but with the hiss of the electric welding apparatus singing the song of industry.

The Carolinian slid from the ways on Feb. 14, in the presence or navy and civilian experts, who predict that she will come through the trials with flying colors. After the tests the Carolinian will be placed in the coastwise trade from Elizabeth, N. C.

A saving of 20 per cent in weight and 25 per cent in construction costs was accomplished by the Smith method, drydock officials said. Mr. Boykin said he had found that a welded ship has gerater carco capacity, due to the absence of rivets and bolts. Only 8000 pounds of electric welding was necessary, as compared with 28,000 pounds of rivets used in a vessel of similar size.

Must Be Hot for This Electric Eye to Work; at Least 1000° Fahrenheit

NEW YORK (AP)—Discovery of a substitute for the thermometer, a photo-electric eye that literally "sees" temperature, was announced here March 7.

It is not a universal substitute, but another industrial specialist, a robot said to do one important thing in steel manufacture never before possible.

It looks on white-hot steel and reads instantly to a fraction of a degree the searing heat of thousands of degrees, but it is no good for the back porch on a hot day, for it does not work below 1000 degrees.

The eye was explained to the American Electric Railway Association at the Westinghouse Lighting Institute by J. V. Breisky, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. He said it is expected to save the American steel industry millions of dollars annually.

Because of uncertainty in present methods of determining the temperatures of molten steel he explained a certain percentage turns out inferior, and is scrapped, the loss being sufficient to erect a score of Chrysler buildings annually. The practiced human eye has furnished the only generally workable method of estimating the steel temperature from its glow.

Even the thermocouple, a pair of wires that can be thrust into the hottest steel and that will record the temperature to within hundredths of one degree was not efficient because it required seven to eight minutes for a reading.

That is too slow, the photo-electric eye operates as fast as sight, its measuring stick being the light emitted from the glowing metal. It runs a meter calibrated in degrees of temperature, and registers changes when the human eye can scarcely see a difference in the color of the glow.

YALE TO TEST EDUCATION ON SPECIAL GROUP

New Plan Devised for 'Intellectually Mature' Along Free Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The department of education of Yale University will attempt an experiment in education next year which, it claims, has never been tried before in the United States, and which, if successful, may revolutionize methods of teaching for "intellectually mature" students.

According to the plan devised by Prof. Clyde M. Hill, chairman of Yale's department of education, a group of students, limited to 50 in number, will be selected with reference to their intellectual maturity and capacity for independent thinking.

This group will be given complete freedom from conventional courses and credit requirements, will be completely separated from extension or undergraduate students, and will have at its disposal practically the full time of seven members of the faculty, four professors, one associate, and two assistant professors. The students will then tackle their special fields, unhampered by cuts, required recitations, etc. If the plan proves successful, it will be carried out in future years on a larger scale.

"For many years students of education have felt that in practice there is little to differentiate graduate from undergraduate instruction," Professor Hill said. "Graduate degrees are earned largely by the accumulation of credit in courses conducted by undergraduate methods.

"Students in many American universities spend two full years of a three-year program of graduate study merely in satisfying course requirements. Not only are undergraduate methods employed in a majority of our graduate schools but very frequently the class work of graduate students is carried on in classes in which the undergraduate enrollment predominates.

"The ease with which advanced degrees can be obtained has stimulated a great increase in the enrollment in graduate schools throughout the country. The demands made by students, who are more interested in advanced degrees than they are in advanced study, have forced graduate schools to resort to methods of instruction that actually deprive students with exceptional talents of the opportunity to apply their time and abilities advantageously."

Fifteen teaching fellowships, ranging in value from $500 to $1800 will be available for suitable candidates in the department next year, Professor Hill said.

Art in Advertising Exhibited at City Club

Much interest has attended the exhibition of school book illustrations, magazine advertising sketches, pictures, posters and lithograph prints for advertising purposes held at the art gallery of the Boston City Club under the auspices of the Advertising Club of Boston, according to L. D. Gibbs, assistant head of the public relations bureau of the Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company, who is assisting in making the exhibition a success.

Started last Monday as a feature of Boston Art Week, the advertising exhibition will continue through March 15. The value of art in advertising is depicted, not only as a commercial advantage, but as an educational study for the reading public, the art student, and the school children.

Of particular interest to visitors are the historical paintings used for illustrations in a recently published history book for schools. One was of Washington saluting the flag, and the other a group of early explorers catching their first glimpse of unknown land from the deck of their vessel.

A lifelike painting of two horses' heads used to advertise the Boston Horse Show, notable pen drawings by famous artists, and a large variety of advertising material used by well known Massachusetts concerns, illustrate the high stage of art attained in modern advertising displays.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual business meeting and dinner, Boston Tufts Club, talks by Howard J. Savage, author of the Carnegie Foundation report on Intercollegiate athletics, John A. Cousens, president of Tufts College, Prof. Clarence P. Houston, and Charles Gilman, University Club, 6.

Presentation of film, "The Story of Goesta Berling, benefit of the Swedish Home for Aged, Symphony Hall, 8.

Senior dance, Simmons College, Longwood Towers, 8.

Copley-Plaza: buffet supper, Harvard class of 1901, State Suite, 6.

Boston Square and Compass Club; mass meeting, members of club, open forum discussion of club matters, clubhouse, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Ghost Train."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Majestic—"The Merry Widow."
Fine Arts Theater—"Ten Days That Shook The World," Film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ford Hall forum, talk by Hereward Carrington, author, concert by Workmen's Circle Orchestra, of Boston, Ford Hall, 7:30.

Women's City Club of Boston; concert by Florestan Trio, Clubhouse, 6:30; "fireside forum," discussion of "What Should This Club Mean to Its Members?" 5 Walnut Street, 7:30.

Museum of Fine Arts; lecture on "French Eighteenth Century," by Mr. Grafly, 11.

[illegible] Boston [illegible] currency problems; Cafeteria, 9:30; meeting, Caspy Club, chalk talk by Ted Brasseur, 3:45.

Last in series of illustrated Popular Science Lectures, auspices Society of Arts, on "Electricity and Its Chemical Effects," by Maurice deK. Thompson, Ph.D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4.

Hotel Statler; concert by Peoples Symphony Orchestra, ballroom, 3.

Field and Forest Club; ramblers' meeting, talk on "Audacious Audubon," by Miss Ella M. Packard, home of Miss Julia F. Brightman, 921 Beacon Street, Boston, 4.

Art exhibition, Jordan Marsh Art Galleries, annex, 2.

Boston Public Library; illustrated lecture on "Important American Historical Pageants," by Marie Ware Laughton, director, Out Door Players, Lecture Hall, 3:30; recital by Bertha Herbert, contralto, of "Folk Songs and Ballads of Old France and New France," Lecture Hall, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert, Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, 3:30.

Jordan Hall—Concert, Marian Anderson, contralto, 3:30.

Symphony Hall—Concert, students and teachers of the Curtis Institute of Music, 8:15.

First Church—Berkeley and Mariborough Streets, First Church Choir, 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Women's City Club of Boston; lecture in course on banking by J. T. Walker Jr., vice-president of Shawmut Corporation, on "Investment Banking," clubhouse, 4.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, New England Bakers Association, Parlor D, 12:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Class in Interior Decoration, Woman's Club, Library Hall, 2:30.

Meeting, Boston Congregational Ministers, talk on "This Freedom: A Tercentenary Address," by the Rev. Warren Princes Landers, Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Meeting, New England Women's Club, talk on "An Hour With American Sculptors," by Miss Marguerite Rand, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 1.

Current Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jaamica Plain—Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Holidays all day. Exhibits of natural history and cases telling the stories of peoples in many lands.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; also special Admission free. Special exhibitions: Egyptian wall paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. exhibition of modern textiles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission free; Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission 25 cents.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Hon Dynasty, from the Charles Baiq Hoyt collection. Special exhibits: Japanese prints, lent by David F. Edgar; Contemporary American painting. Both through March 18.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge—Water colors by "Group of Four"—Chase, Cutler, Hopkinson, Pepper and Perkins. Through March 15.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 week days; 1:30 to 5 Sunday; holidays all day; admission free. Exhibit showing [illegible] in nature, technical progress in [illegible] living fleet, Mexican customs and pottery. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Print exhibition. Etchings by Decaris. Through March 8.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Vernon Ellis. Through March 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine and landscape paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Etchings by old and modern masters. Through March 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Roger Hayward. Also lithographs by George Bellows. Paintings by Fronies, Metcalf, Rosenfield, Hiraga, Quincy and Crocker.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Scherer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through February. Also six new dog study etchings by Diana Thorne.

St. Botolph Club—Loan exhibition of American paintings.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Pencil drawings and water colors by Charles Curtis Allen. Through March 8.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Miscellaneous group exhibit of paintings.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Oils by Harley Perkins. Paintings by Guy Pene du Bois. Gluckens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns. Through March 15.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Also paintings of flowers by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through March 4. Water colors of Russia, Transcaucasia and elsewhere, by Eliot O'Hara. Through March 11.

Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, 53 Church Street, Cambridge—Water color drawing of tropical flowers and fruits by Frances S. Waxman. Through March 8.

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ALUMNI DONATE $500,000 TOWARD WILLIAMS FUND

Gifts Announced at Annual Banquet of Boston Association

Alumni of Williams College have contributed $500,000 within the past five months toward the proposed addition of $1,800,000 to the endowment fund of the college, Harry A. Garfield, president, announced last night at the annual dinner of the Boston Williams Alumni Association at the University Club. Of the sum desired $1,200,000 is now in hand, he said.

Among the various contributors Dr. Garfield referred with respect and gratitude to the late Edward Bok, who, with Mrs. Bok, contributed $150,000 for the founding of a "Woodrow Wilson Professorship." The income from the new endowment is to be used to increase the value of the present 12 professorships and to enlarge the pension fund.

Dr. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College, called upon the college graduate to use his education for the building of his character. "A college man ought to be above mob hysteria," he said, "instead of being carried away by it. He should be a bulwark for democracy, standing for a square deal for all kinds of people. The college man should be above denouncing the unemployed as 'red' in order to stir up friction between different classes, all of whom are fellow citizens."

"A college man should have sufficient character," he added, "to ask himself the question whether a drink that costs $1 is worth while, if a part of it goes to corrupt a police force."

Music in Boston

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon March 9, in Symphony Hall, concert by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.
Sunday afternoon, March 9, in Jordan Hall, concert by Marian Anderson, contralto.
Sunday evening, March 9, in Symphony Hall, concert by the student orchestra of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, Emil Mlynarski, conductor.
Sunday evening, March 9, at the Repertory Theater, concert by the Compinsky Trio.
Monday evening, March 10, in Jordan Hall, concert by Constane McGlinchee, pianist.
Tuesday afternoon, March 11, in Jordan Hall, fifth supplementary matinee of the Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
Tuesday evening, March 11, in Jordan Hall, concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor.
Wednesday evening, March 12, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Musical Art Quartet of New York.
Friday afternoon, March 14, in Symphony Hall, eighteenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
Friday evening, March 14, in Brown Hall, readings from Shakespeare by Laura Huxtable Porter, pianist and literary interpreter.
Saturday afternoon, March 15, in Jordan Hall, concert by Povla Frijsh.
Saturday evening, March 15, in Symphony Hall, eighteenth evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
Saturday evening, March 15, in the South End Branch of the Public Library, concert by the London String Quartet.
Sunday afternoon, March 16, in Symphony Hall, concert by Albert Spalding, violinist.
Sunday afternoon, March 16, in the Repertory Theater, concert by Raymond Havens, pianist.
Sunday afternoon, March 16, in Jordan Hall, concert of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph P. Wagner, conductor.
Sunday afternoon, March 16, in the City Point Branch of the Public Library, concert by the London String Quartet. Admission free.
Sunday evening, March 16, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, concert by the London String Quartet. Admission free.
Monday evening, March 17, in Symphony Hall, fifth of the supplementary concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Mme. Longy-Miquelle, assisting pianist.
Tuesday evening, March 18, in Jordan Hall, concert by Leon Vartanian, pianist.
Thursday evening, March 20, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Compinsky Trio.
Friday afternoon, March 21, in Symphony Hall, nineteenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
Saturday afternoon, March 22, in Jordan Hall, concert by Dalies Frantz, pianist, and Amalia Frantz, soprano.
Saturday evening, March 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
Saturday evening, March 22, in the South End Branch of the Public Library, concert by the London String Quartet. Admission free.

Motion Pictures

"Ten Days That Shook the World"

At the Fine Arts Theater yesterday, the Artkino Guild began an eight days' showing of "Ten Days That Shook the World," a silent film directed by Serge Eisenstein. This picture depicts the Revolution of 1917 in Russia, from the early days when Kerensky took control to the final triumph of the Bolsheviki. It is notable for the effectiveness of its mass movements and for the intelligence with which individuals and isolated incidents are made to represent the significance of events so widespread that they could not be reproduced in their entirety. There is an accompaniment of gramophone music which calls heavily upon the works of Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Wagner and so on. Whenever the action becomes tense, we are assaulted by the strains of the Valkyrs' Ride.

Probably in an effort to forestall political manifestations, the management requests that there be no applause during the showing. Nevertheless, a few hardy spectators did applaud yesterday when an emblem topped with a picture of the Tsar was drawn from the pocket of a captured cadet during the successful attack on the Winter Palace, and others clapped when the actor representing Lenine appeared on the screen.

No doubt the cry of propaganda will be raised in the town over this film. Certainly it depicts Kerensky as more a weakling than probably he was; and the Bolsheviki may be described as the heroes of the drama. But on the whole, the film seems to follow the events of the Revolution fairly faithfully. After all, the Bolsheviki did win, and not only in Russia and in Italy, but in the austere realm of international law, it is winning that matters.

L. A. S.

Shoe Workers Sign Truce With Owners

LYNN, Mass. (AP)—Fred J. Meade, general secretary and treasurer of the United Shoe Workers' Union, today predicted that the next 12 months in the local shoe industry would be free of labor troubles.

Mr. Meade said that 17 firms in the industry and the union have signed agreements guaranteeing against strikes, lockouts or concerted cessations of work. The agreements are for a 12-month period and become effective at once.

As further indication of the harmony between employees and manufacturers, Mr. Meade said, the employees and manufacturers involved in the recent effort to readjust prices on the so-called $5 shoe have decided to submit their case to the State Board of Arbitration for decision. It was expected today that the state board would take the matter under consideration beginning with hearings here next week.

WEATHER PREDICTION

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Rain until about 8 or 9 tonight, folowed by cloudy and colder with temperature falling to about 28 by morning; Sunday fair with temperature generally below 40 and probably freezing again Sunday; with strong shifting winds, becoming northerly and diminishing tonight.

Southern New England: Cloudy with rain this afternoon and probably in Massachusetts early tonight; colder tonight; Sunday fair, strong shifting winds and gales, becoming westerly this afternoon and diminishing tonight.

Northern New England: Rain or snow and colder tonight; Sunday generally fair, preceded by rain or snow on the east Maine coast; easterly gales, shifting to northwest or west and diminishing late tonight.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Memphis	42
Atlantic City	44	Montreal	34
Boston	40	Nantucket	44
Buffalo	32	New Orleans	54
Calgary	22	New York	44
Charleston	54	Philadelphia	46
Chicago	32	Pittsburgh	38
Denver	28	Portland, Me.	36
Des Moines	24	Portland, Ore.	36
Galveston	48	St. Louis	36
Hatteras	58	St. Paul	20
Helena	54	Seattle	38
Jacksonville	54	Tampa	58
Kansas City	26	Washington	44
Los Angeles	52		
San Francisco	50		

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 5:08 p. m., Sunday 5:29 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:12 p. m.

CRANBERRY MEN ORGANIZE GROUP FOR PROTECTION

Canners and Growers Form Strong Co-operative Enterprise

Canners and growers in the cranberry industry of the East have merged into a concern to be known as Cranberry Canners, Inc., with Marcus L. Urann, president. The enterprise brings together growers owning more than 6000 acres of good bogs, and canners owning factories in locations most suited for quick canning and selling.

Companies concerned in the merger are the Ocean Spray Preserving Company of Wareham, and the Enoch F. Bills Company of New Jersey.

The merger is believed to have been brought about through the efforts of Cape Cod growers and canners, whose cranberry industry is estimated to yield an output valued at $7,000,000 annually.

The co-operative enterprise, it was said, will prevent any movement on the part of Wall Street interests to take the cranberry industry away from local growers, who report that such a move had recently been attempted.

New England States to Scrap 27,000 Cars

Unfit automobiles, to the number of 27,000, will be removed from New England highways during the coming year as part of a national highway safety plan which is being undertaken by various companies in the automobile industry, as announced by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The program will involve the expenditure of approximately $1,012,500 in the New England area. Nationally, the motor companies plan to scrap 400,000 old automobiles in 1930, at a cost of about $15,000,000.

The number of cars which is is estimated will be scrapped in each of the six states is as follows: Maine 2490, New Hampshire 1510, Vermont 1230, Massachusetts 14,070, Rhode Island 2210, Connecticut 5870.

FIRST-HAND 'SURVEY' OF NAVY PARLEY MAR. 11

Boston is to hear a first-hand report of the London naval conference when Miss Josephine Schain of New York addresses a naval reduction mass meeting to be held next Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Old South Meeting House. Miss Schain's subject will be, "Through the Eyes of an Observer." Prof. Francis B. Sayre of Harvard will speak upon "American Hopes and Fears," and the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford upon "Mobilizing Public Opinion." A. Barr Comstock is to preside. The meeting, which is open to the public without charge, is under the auspices of the Emergency Committee on the London naval conference, of which John F. Moors is chairman.

Commission to Survey Bay State Resources

A survey to ascertain manufacturing resources of Massachusetts will be the opening wedge in a campaign inaugurated by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission to promote better business contacts between communities, attract new industries to the State, and alleviate unemployment.

Inquiries will be sent out to civic officials and trade organizations throughout the State seeking information as to what each community has to offer business men who might wish to locate there. Data compiled will go on record at the State House for the convenience of the manufacturer seeking the best possibilities for locating his concern.

Data will include tax rates, water supplies available, power supplies, unoccupied floor space, available supply of labor, arrangements for assisting new industries, type of industry for which there are local openings, type of industry needed to balance local industry, and local business development plans.

The commission pointed out that recreational facilities are now an important factor in drawing industrial concerns. Unemployment can be greatly relieved by promoting the business of taking proper care of tourists coming to New England, the commission added.

RAIL MERGER OPPOSED BY RUTLAND, VERMONT

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—This city will oppose the Interstate Commerce Commission's railroad consolidation plan whereby the Rutland Railroad would lose to the Delaware & Hudson the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain division.

At a citizens' protest meeting March 7, a committee headed by Charles D. Spencer, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed to attend a hearing on the matter before the New England Railroad Committee at Montpelier, March 13.

'Y' CONFERENCE MARCH 24

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—More than 100 men interested in various lines of the youth movement will gather at the International Young Men's Christian College for the third annual orientation conference the week of March 24. The general theme is "Present Day Concerns in Religious Education." Addresses will be followed by forum discussions.

Platform Big Enough for All Demanded by G. O. P. Women

Massachusetts Leaders of Divergent Views on Dry Law Speak Before National Director—Vote of Former Aliens Stressed

Mrs. Louise M. Dodson, at present director of women's work in the Republican National Committee, learned how Massachusetts Republican women are "carrying on" when about 200 women leaders met at the Hotel Statler, Boston, March 7, under auspices of the state committee and discussed several pertinent party concerns, mainly prohibition and the vote of former aliens.

Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder, who had arranged the meeting, struck the keynote of the discussion over which she presided by declaring that the Republican organization was not a one-plank party, that it was broad enough and strong enough to bind many divergent factions, and that, while prohibition was certainly an issue, it was not a party issue.

This thought was further reveloped by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, National Republican committeewoman from Massachusetts, who strongly insisted that Massachusetts Republican women were "courageous enough and high-minded enough to work in harmony for the cause" irrespective of their personal views.

To prove that it was possible for Republican women to discuss the controversial question in a tolerant manner, Mrs. Batchelder first called on Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, of the Women's Organization for the Reform of National Prohibition, to present the "modification" side of the question, and next asked Mrs. Frederick E. Judd of Southampton, to present the "enforcement" view.

Mrs. Lovett declared that her organization only wished to "bring temperance back to earth," and Mrs. Judd offered present proved benefits as the strongest argument for the further enforcement of the dry laws.

Amos L. Taylor, chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, whose turn came after Mrs. Franklin Hobbs, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Mrs. Anna Weinstock Schneider and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley had spoken, made a plea for a "sensible, liberal, majority-must-rule" attitude on the "troublesome liquor question," intimating that the state committee would not allow it to become a party issue in the campaign.

Mrs. Dodson evinced much interest in the reports from representatives of several foreign groups present, congratulating Massachusetts women on their traditions and achievements. Referring to the main topic of the meeting, she said: "The Republican Party has a platform big and broad enough to accommodate persons of every shade of opinion on other questions so long as they agree on the fundamentals of the party."

The last speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt, and a self-admitted anti. Her remarks were a plea for "temperance."

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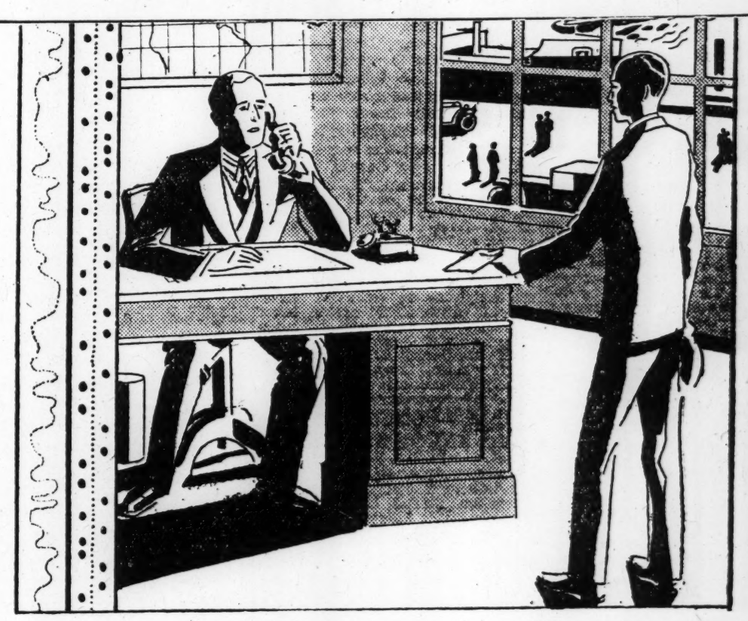
A quarter to three in Paris on a Friday afternoon. A big manufacturing concern had to get their managing director's consent that day on an important transaction. He was on a pleasure trip, and his boat then at Havana... When the cable from his office came through, he had left the ship on a sightseeing ride... Four hours of searching, telephoning by the Commercial Cables agent... and he got the cable and sent his reply to Paris.

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British Minister Gives a Guarded Reply to Questions on Proposed Tariff

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, replying in the House of Commons on March 6 to questions on the proposed increase of tariff in India upon British cotton goods imported into the dependency, said: "Though I fully realize the grave effect which this increase of duties may have on the trade of Lancashire, I appreciate also the proposal of the Indian Government to ask the Legislative Assembly at Delhi to assent to preferential treatment for this country."

The Government of India's proposal is to provide for increase from the present 11 per cent to 15 per cent in the tariff on imported cotton goods, plus an additional 5 per cent on non-British goods. This means that while Indian mills are given 4 per cent additional protection against Lancashire and 9 per cent protection against Japan, British industry is also to benefit to the extent of 5 per cent against its chief world competitor in the important trade concerned.

Japan is protesting loudly, as of late years it has succeeded in capturing from Lancashire much of the Indian trade which it regards as essential to the prosperity of its rapidly expanding industry, and the 5 per cent handicap proposed may sway the balance against it. Lancashire, on the other hand, has been hit so hard already that an almost unprecedented depression has followed the new proposal.

In India opinion is divided. Bombay millowners who have been in an exceedingly bad way of late, are delighted that their own industry is to receive important additional protection. On the other hand, many of them see in Japan's protest the opportunity for cutting out British preference, thus securing for themselves the full 9 per cent protection against both instead of only as now proposed against one of their chief rivals. It is regarded here as important, therefore, that in the debate upon the proposals in the Legislative Assembly there proved to be a majority of members favoring the scheme as it stands. The question, however, is not yet settled finally.

JOBS FOR ALL WITHIN 60 DAYS, PRESIDENT SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

upon information furnished by governors and from other sources follows:

"The number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the country is probably 45,000,000 or 46,000,000 of whom about 25,000,000 to 26,000,000 are employees. There are no detailed statistics as to the unemployed, and they can only be approximated.

"The forthcoming census will show the substantial gain in [illegible] employment.

"Upon a basis of a canvass of trades employing more than 17,000,000 people, and applying the same ratio to the whole, we arrive at an estimated decrease of perhaps 1,000,000 and certainly not more than 1,250,000 in the number of persons employed at this date, as compared with one year ago.

"To estimate the total unemployed, an addition to such number must be made for the winter seasonal unemployment and the number always idle in the shift from one employment to another.

"What the total number is cannot be estimated, but every evidence indicates that the volume is one-third to one-half that we suffered in the last two previous great disturbances.

"The normal seasonal unemployment in the building trades at this time of year is about 30 per cent, while returns show actual unemployment in this field to be about 40 per cent at this time, or an abnormal number of about 10 per cent. In addition to the building trades, workers in agriculture and certain branches of many manufactures and transportation which are of a seasonal character naturally flock to the cities in winter and increase their burden of unemployment.

Employment on Upgrade

"For example, a good deal of present unemployment in ports on the Great Lakes is due to winter closing of lake transportation and will soon be relieved.

"Various surveys show that, based upon all trades, there has been an increase in employment in the country of somewhere from 800,000 to 1,000,000 since the low point at the beginning of this year. In factory industries as a whole employment has increased about 8 per cent in this period. The following are among the industries which show improvement:

"Automobiles, car building and railway supplies, iron and steel, agricultural implements and electrical trades, millinery, shipbuilding.

"The situation in some other trades has been either stationary or showing slight declines, the latter being particularly those industries affected by changes in the tariff.

"The distribution of abnormal employment shows that for 35 states the amount is unimportant, and any pressure is being cared for by local authorities. The unemployment is therefore concentrated in 12 states and is concentrated in the large industrial centers.

"The forces of recovery are steadily gaining strength; the winter seasonal unemployment will soon relax and therefore the next 30 or 60 days should show much further improvement.

"It would assist greatly during this period if every business concern and every householder able to do so would survey their situation as to repairs, clean-ups and betterments that must be undertaken sooner or later, and have them put in hand now with a view to relieving the immediate distress in their localities.

"It is, of course, of paramount importance that the governmental bodies, the railroads, public utilities and industries should continue their able co-operation toward recovery by every prudent expansion of their construction and betterment programs."

FRENCH PREPARE MOVE TO ASSIST SHIPBUILDERS

(Continued from Page 1)

petitors who are less favored by their economic situation as well as by the amount of protection they enjoy.

Improving World Market

As soon as I became Minister of Merchant Marine, my attention was drawn to the increasing tonnage of ships ordered abroad by French owners, and I decided to look into the causes of French inferiority on the international market. I approached the National Economic Council, requesting them to make a thorough inquiry regarding cost prices in France and abroad, and also regarding selling prices, for it seems clearer and clearer that the prices at which certain foreign yards accept orders are somewhat artificial and do not correspond really to their cost prices. When this careful inquiry is complete, I shall examine in the light of its conclusions the measures which it would be wise to take in order to enable French yards to withstand foreign competition.

The fishing industry has also received my special attention, first because it gives work to a great part of our coastal population, and also because an increase in the consumption of fish is a means of checking the rising cost of living. I shall do everything in my power to encourage technical progress in order to render the exploitation of the fishing fleet more efficient and economical. This would include the adoption of oil burning motors and the perfecting of the processes for the refrigerating of fish on board. In addition, I shall endeavor to put an end to fraud in fishing, to take further measures for the destruction of harmful creatures, and to stimulate the search for new fishing grounds.

CHAMBER NEARS GOAL OF NEW MEMBERSHIP

The victory luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce March 7 brought announcement that 556 new members had been obtained. The momentum of the campaign was described by J. Weston Allen, general chairman, as being greater now than at the start of this week.

The goal set was 1000 and assurances were given at this luncheon that prospects in sight or indicated would bring the total up to that number by April 1. The final closing on the honor roll has been postponed until March 15, to permit many of the several hundred workers whose business prevented them from participating at this time to complete their part of the campaign.

WOMEN VOTERS LAUD CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Renewed confidence in the Children's Bureau and demand that maternity and infancy welfare shall continue to be administered by the bureau rather than by the Public Health Service is contained in a letter addressed to President Hoover by Mrs. Mary T. Healy, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

The letter was unanimously authorized by a full meeting of the board of directors of that organization held in Boston.

CURLEY RECOMMENDS STATE GRAIN ELEVATOR

Erection by the Commonwealth of a great grain elevator on state-owned land at South Boston is urged by Mayor James M. Curley, in a letter to Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts.

Accompanying the Mayor's letter to the Governor was inclosed a communication from Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in which Mr. Davis said that the completed Welland Canal next July will afford Boston a net differential rate advantage of 1 cent under Philadelphia and Baltimore on grain shipped through the Great Lakes to Boston via a 100 per cent New England controlled route.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MAN TO RADIO FROM LONDON

NEW YORK (AP)—Dewitt Mackenzie, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in London and in charge of the Associated Press news coverage of the five-power naval parley, will discuss the parley in a radiocast from London by the National Broadcasting Company at 1 o'clock, Eastern Standard time, on the afternoon of March 9.

The program, which will last 15 minutes, will be heard through WJZ, WEAF and WOR in the New York area and through the combined coast-to-coast networks of the NBC.

HARVARD LOSES DEBATE

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Dartmouth College triumphed over Harvard University on the debating platform here March 7 by successfully upholding the affirmative side of the question: "Resolved, That censorship of books, plays and magazines should be abolished."

SHOE FACTORY REOPENS

GARDINER, Me. (AP)—Operations have been resumed on a small scale in the factory of the R. P. Hazzard Shoe Company, whose 650 employees have been idle since the closing of the plant Feb. 18, when 62 cutters walked out.

Argument Number Two

PROHIBITION WAS "PUT OVER" ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE!
THE WETS
PROHIBITION WAS "PUT OVER" ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE!
The 18th Amendment Was Ratified by a Four-to-One Vote in 46 of the 48 State Legislatures, and had been the Subject of Political Discussion for a Century or More
THE WETS
Gorrell

Butler to Define Position on Dry Law

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—William M. Butler, candidate for seat in the United States Senate, laid at rest today rumors that he did not intend to define his position on prohibition, although he promised to do so when he announced, several weeks ago, that he would be a candidate.

In a letter to the editor of the Evening Gazette today, he states: "I very much appreciate your editorial of March 5 referring to the rumor that I do not intend to define my position on prohibition as promised. Please do not believe this. If there is anything I intend to do in this life it is to keep my promises."

In making his announcement, Mr. Butler emphasized the necessity of having in the United States Senate a representative who could effectively represent the tremendous industrial interests of Massachusetts and New England and after discussing prosperity he announced that he would make clear his stand on prohibition within a month.

NEWTON BOYS WIN DARTMOUTH PLAQUE

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The Dartmouth freshman delegation from Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass., is awarded the Dartmouth scholarship plaque in recognition of the best record made for the first semester by any preparatory school group of three or more men.

The five men from Newton who achieved an average of 2.90 on the basis of 3.00, equaling "B" grade, are Evan R. Collins, Newton Centre; Norman H. Payne, Newton Upper Falls; Richard G. Rice, Newton Centre; Alden Spear, Newton Centre, and Charles S. Webster, Newtonville.

STATE ISSUES FIGURES OF MOTOR REGISTRATION

Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles has issued registration figures for January, showing that 449,013 passenger cars were licensed to operate, compared with 418,807 in January, 1929. Commercial cars and trucks numbering 76,608, were registered, a gain of 4157 over last year. For the two months commencing Dec. 1, a total of 532,670 passenger and commercial cars were registered, a gain of 8.3 per cent.

Examinations for licenses to operate totaled only 3135, against 4737 in January, 1929. For the two months, driving permits were granted to 8933 individuals, as against 11,365 for the corresponding months a year ago.

Navy Racing Pilot to Build Airplane

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard Leigh, acting chief of naval operations, announced March 8 that the resignation of Lieut. Alford J. Williams, navy racing pilot, would be signed by Ernest L. Jahncke, Acting Secretary of the Navy, within a week, and that it would become effective within two months of the date of signing.

Lieutenant Williams submitted his resignation in order to build an airplane "which will recover the world's aviation speed record for the United States."

His resignation will terminate 13 years of military service during which Lieutenant Williams wrote a one-man record of achievement in naval aviation matched only by that of Lieut. James Doolittle in air corps history. Lieutenant Doolittle, an army flier, resigned recently from that branch of the service.

YALE NEWS PLANNING DRY LAW SURVEY

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—William A. Lidgate, of Schenectady, N. Y., editor of the Yale Daily News, announces a survey will be conducted by the News to determine the general undergraduate attitude at Yale toward the Eighteenth Amendment. The survey will be started next week, he said.

Mr. Lidgate's announcement said the primary purpose of the survey will "be to determine the extent of drinking in the university, although opinion on the Eighteenth Amendment will also be sounded out."

New England Village Nearing Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Rapid progress will be made within the next few months toward completing the New England Village which is being developed at the Eastern States Exposition grounds through the generosity of Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston.

New additions will be a quaint dwelling house from Taunton, said to be the oldest in that city; an ancient stone blacksmith shop from Chesterfield, N. H., and a one-room rural schoolhouse from Whately, Mass. The stone building is rough-hewn from native rock containing beautiful quartz crystals.

These structures will be put in their places this spring, and some time in the summer an old town hall, with carriage sheds, will be added. The entire square composing the village will be beautified with trees and shrubs, and the feature of the bird garden, which has marked one corner of the square, will be extended to include provisions for the birds in all parts of the village.

The Dance

Humphrey-Weidman

There was much that was original and individual in the program presented by Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and their "concert group" of dancers at the Boston Opera House last evening for the benefit of the Ellis Memorial House; enough, surely, to give satisfaction to those who believe that there may be an American art of dance to compare with the product of Russia or Spain. "The dance is the thing, not the costumes, decorations, music or drama," said a note in the program by Miss Humphrey. This slogan was observed in the program.: It is a good slogan for dancers. So good that one expects these excellent performers will eventually drop from their repertory such items as the numbers based on Bach's Air for the G string and the first movement of Grieg's Piano Concerto. The assertion in a program note that the latter item was "no mere translation of music, but a rich and healthy growth in its own right" cannot alter the fact that these "interpretations" add nothing to our understanding of the music, but instead, spoil the music without giving us an adequate æsthetic substitute in the form of the dance.

To Miss Humphrey's "Scherzo" (Ilgenfritz), Tcherepnin's "March," an ensemble number, or Debussy's "Minstrels," with Messrs. Weidman, Glen and Le Sieur, the music was a legitimate accompaniment; or it was legitimately "interpreted," because it contained a "program." But to attempt to visualize abstract music is, in our opinion, an artistic sin.

The most interesting and most important contributions of this company are unquestionably the original compositions, presumably Miss Humphrey's, such as the "Water Study," without musical accompaniment, in which the ensemble expresses with real imaginativeness the movement of the sea; the elaborate "Drama of Motion," with Miss Humphrey and her company outlining design and rhythm; the "Marionette Theater," to music by Prokofieff, with its angular line and amusing doll-miming by Mr. Weidman, Sylvia, John and Eugene, and the "Life of the Bee," accompanied by a droning chorus, danced by Miss Humphrey and her company. In the first two, the dance achieves an artistic expression which could be attained in no other form, and in the other two it becomes a singularly effective dramatic medium. The work of the dancers throughout was of excellent technical quality.

L. A. S.

GASOLINE 16.5 CENTS A GALLON

Another one cent a gallon drop in gasoline Thursday brought the price of the product to its lowest level in Greater Boston since the World War. Regular gasoline can now be purchased for 16.5 cents a gallon and 19.5 cents for high test, including the state tax.

Apparatus Shows Tone Variations Through Light Vibrating on Screen

Students of voice may be able to more closely study the quality and range of their voices through use of an apparatus for recording of sound, demonstrated last night at Jordan Hall by William Braid White, acoustic engineer of the American Steel & Wire Company.

Although Mr. White appeared here with a similar lecture last year, last night's performance was of particular interest in that his apparatus had been considerably improved.

By the medium of a narrow line of light cast upon a screen, Mr. White explained the elements of sound, progressing from a piece of twine attached to a tuning fork, the simplest form of instrument, to the most complicated, the vibrations of the line of light showing the variations of tone of the instruments.

Whereas simple harmonic motion, he said, produced by a bar of metal vibrating as one unit, is dull and if repeated, uninteresting, the sound produced by a taut wire or violin string is more beautiful, as the vibration becomes more complicated.

The piano, Mr. White claimed, is one of the finest of musical instruments because its strings, vibrating to each other, produce the subtle harmonics which give color to music. On the screen he then projected in terms of light the sound of various instruments. On the average the screen would carry about four full vibrations, the four principal curves representing these, and the secondary zigzags and irregularities representing the harmonics. The organ, being operated mechanically, produced extremely regular curves whereas the human voice or the violin produced much more irregular vibrations.

According to Mr. White's system it is possible to photograph the qualities of any sound. Human voices, he said, can be recorded on a photographic plate and their qualities of color, timbre, range, etc., compared, studied or analyzed to the fullest extent. A voice student's progress in tonal quality could be registered from week to week and a very interesting record thus obtained. Other important uses to which it might be applied include the testing or perfecting of various instruments.

Municipal Economy Demanded by Curley

Rigid economy in all municipal departments was demanded by Mayor James M. Curley at a meeting with department heads at the City Hall.

Estimates for 1930 show an increase in departmental expenses over last year of $4,400,000, in addition to an added burden on the school department of $2,492,000, the Mayor said.

No favoritism in granting city contracts, prompt attention to the 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. working hour rules, and purchasing of all supplies on order of the supply department only, were particularly stressed.

Declaring that the cost of city automobile operations had advanced 150 per cent in four years, the Mayor laid down the law that chauffeurs shall not take full charge of repairs, high-priced cars are to be eliminated, and pleasure cars are not to be driven for personal conveniences.

The Mayor concluded by advising employees to use as much discretion in the use of city supplies as though they had paid for them out of their own pockets.

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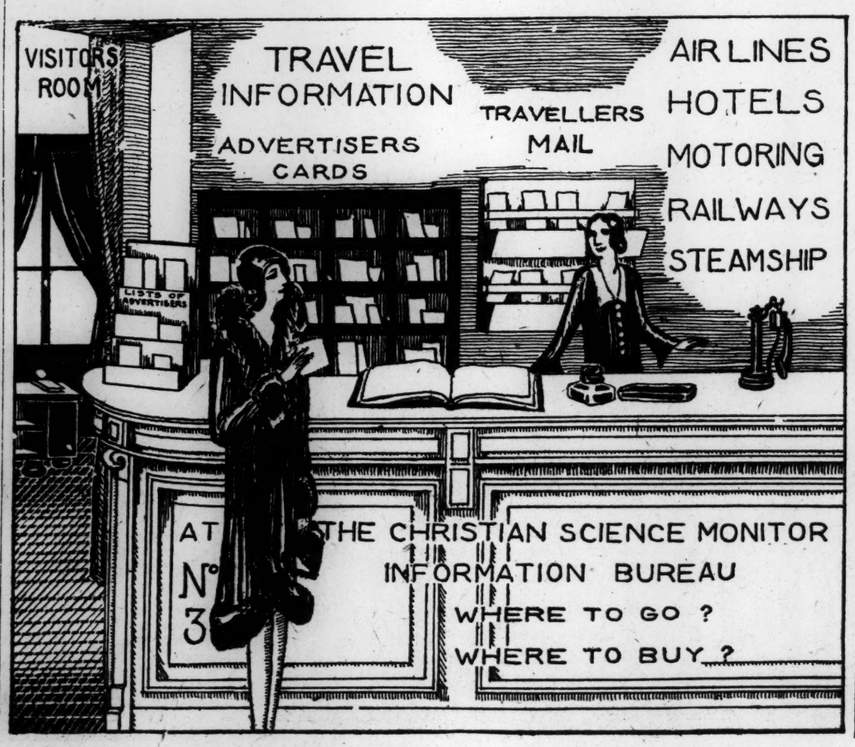

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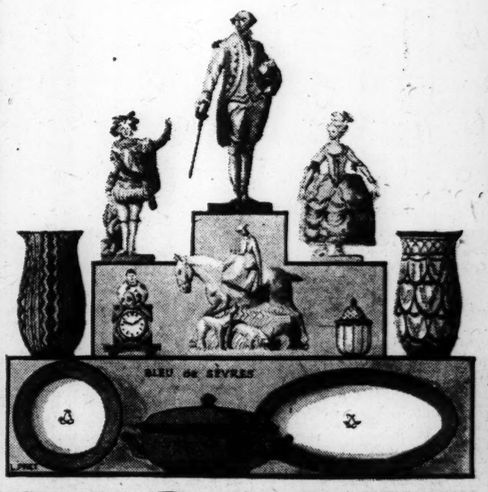

POWER BOARD UPSET SHOWN DUE TO OCCUR

Never Properly Constituted by Congress and Proved Inadequate

Water power development in America is discussed in a series of six articles, of which this is the last.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Power Commission was the casual answer which Congress gave to two sets of conflicting economic theories. One set demanded that federal power sites should be exploited in the public interest; the other set demanded that these same sites should be conserved in the same public interest.

Congress followed the policy of compromise that is the bane of idealists and the resort of practical politicians and said:

"You are both right; you shall both have your way!"

Whereupon it set about harmonizing apparent irreconcilables by decreeing that public power sites should be exploited by private interests, but that they should be exploited under the scrutiny of the Federal Government and that the sites should be leased, not sold, to the licensees. Having done this, after a decade of argument, Congress in 1920 rested content.

It has taken the next decade to discover some of the weaknesses of this solution. Now the Couzens committee of the Senate is finding so many traces of dissension and difficulty within the Federal Power Commission, and so much opposition outside of it, as to make certain that most of the initial work must be done over again. Time has proved that Congress imposed one of the most technical and difficult tasks in American government upon the commission. So casual was Congress about the matter that it did not even name full-time officers to man the new body, but instructed the Secretaries of the Interior, War and Agriculture to take the job over in their spare time, with the assistance of about 40 subordinates.

Secretaries Shirk Job

Naturally the secretaries shouldered the work off on to the executive underofficials. Congress had failed to make commensurate appropriations and as a result the work has lagged. The Couzens committee is finding hundreds of millions of dollars tied up in disputes; the commission is years behind in its labors; some firms are in open defiance of the Government, and charges of underhand dealing are flying thick and fast.

The Federal Power Commission is the Government agency for leasing out federal water sites to private parties for terms not to exceed 50 years; for regulating operation of certain of these projects and for "recapturing" the sites at the expiration of the lease, subject to payment to the private company of the money invested in the project.

Other matters include the navigability of streams, construction of works and, above all, the cost of investment in the plants, which it is essential to know in rate-making and in computations under the "recapture" clause.

Naturally, if the Government is going to "recapture" valuable sites and is required to pay companies the amount of their investment in such sites, it must keep track of all the money put into them. The sites are scattered over the nation. Yet the act specifically prescribes that the commission shall see to it that the lesees shall not overcapitalize their projects. The commission must also see that the Government pays only a fair price for the improved power site if recapture is effected.

Had Inadequate Personnel

While this is simple enough in theory, the commission has never had the personnel to keep up with the detailed work involved, and some of the executive staff have taken the ground that the provisions are unenforceable and have not carried them into effect. With a total staff all told of about 40 or 50 persons, the commission is supposed to act as sole agency for authorizing water-power development upon the public domain of some 422,000,000 acres; and over the navigable waters of the Nation with estimated length of 4200 miles capable of developing power. Of the Nation's total potential water-power resources available at least half the time and amounting to 55,000,000 horsepower, some 85 per cent are within the jurisdiction of the commission.

Just as the Federal Radio Commission is engaged in allocating radio channels, so the power commission is licensing federal water-power sites, with this difference: the radio commission has only 90 channels with which to deal and about 600 stations, while the power commission has an almost unlimited number of sites and several applicants for each site.

Then again, it is charged not merely with granting and withholding sites but with engineering problems involving alterations in some dam where computations have shown an insufficient margin of safety, or of making economic studies of the power requirements of the territory where electricity is to be supplied. Above all, it is supposed to follow carefully the bookkeeping of the power firms in order to determine actual investment.

Here are incidents which indicate specific phases of the power commission's problem. A holding company operating in Wisconsin and Minnesota operated three sites, and spent $140,000 in lobby fees between 1917 and 1921. It attempted to include this expense in the cost of operation chargeable to the public in rates for electricity. Experience shows that this is no unusual incident.

The Niagara Power Dispute

Another case involves the Niagara Falls Power Company, which claims a value of $77,000,000, whereas the value in the opinion of commission experts is only about $32,000,000. The difference depends upon the interpretation of various legal questions. This company, and several others, refuse to let the commission's examiners have access to their books.

There is no question that the commission is far behind in its work. It is not necessary to go into the bitter internal controversy which has split the executive officials within the commission into groups, F. E. Bonner, executive secretary, on one side sympathetic to the power companies; and Charles Russell, solicitor, and William V. King, chief accountant, asking for stricter accounting.

The testimony shows that more than $350,000,000 worth of cost claims have never either been accepted or thrown out by the commission. It shows that costs of installing machinery in plants now under construction or already licensed will reach more than $1,000,000,000 and that these must be audited with greatest care—for any power project represents a potential liability to the Government.

The commission is even called upon to regulate rates, services and security issues of licensees in interstate commerce in controversies where the states themselves are not able to agree, and also in interstate commerce when any state has not set up a commission or similar agency with authority to regulate.

In brief, the evidence goes to show that the present commission is years behind in its work and that its personnel is inadequate. Without doubt, the Couzens committee will frame legislation reorganizing the commission and providing independent officials who will take over its duties on a full-time basis.

MORE DRASTIC CUT URGED IN BATTLESHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)

out, it is generally considered that his discussion of political arrangements began at the luncheon to the American delegation on March 7, is now continuing in conference between M. Briand and Mr. Stimson, and will reach a crisis in an interview with Ramsay MacDonald at Chequers on March 9.

Two Separate Proposals

The political arrangement, as already explained is likely to consist of two separate proposals. First, a consultative pact will be for American participation; second, a more definite security treaty will be for British signature. The second treaty, it is generally felt, will not go much farther than the existing treaties toward committing British participation in the application of sanctions in the event of a breach of peace.

As Mr. MacDonald pointed out again to the correspondents on March 7, if the League of Nations Covenant, Locarno and the Pact of Paris mean nothing to the French, then no treaty which could possibly be drawn up in London could be more satisfactory.

But the French regard the matter differently, and while they will never be satisfied, yet almost any form of political arrangement at London would enable them to return triumphantly to Paris with another document to file in the archives at the Quai d'Orsay. It would be a victory for the purpose of impressing home opinion and little more. Whether the French would be willing to reduce their tonnage claims greatly in return for the British signature on another political treaty is not clear.

French Attitude Analyzed

But recognizing that the French claim to 724,000 tons is to a considerable extent a paper one, remembering that French naval construction is already lagging behind the statute naval, observers here feel certain that once their general fundamentals are recognized, the French will be prepared to adopt a realistic conception of practical questions.

The American delegation, however, feels itself between the upper and nether millstones on the consultative proposition. If by signing a consultative treaty they do not secure commensurate French reduction, then the left wing of American opinion, composed of the so-called peace party and constructive workers in foreign affairs will oppose the treaty equally with the isolationists and irreconcilables.

Therefore any political or consultative arrangement depends entirely upon the results it secures in bringing down French figures. At the moment the delegation feels that perhaps drastic reductions in battleships will be a better argument to use toward the French than mere political talk. Furthermore, the delegation wishes to re-emphasize again that the decision on a political arrangement must be made in Washington, not London. The American delegation, it claims, cannot even give a lead to public opinion in the United States on this issue without jeopardizing their negotiating opportunities at London.

Senatorial Opposition Bogy

The bogy of senatorial opposition still looms largely on the delegation's horizon, and instead of taking an independent line at London within the terms of their instructions, they are waiting on every issue to consult and speculate and sound out opinion regarding the temper on Capitol Hill. In short, a word from President Hoover must precede, according to the delegation's firm conviction, any move on their part to carry the discussions beyond the presentation of American claims already made by the memorandum early in February.

Regarding the discussions over the humanizing of submarine warfare and limiting the unit size of submarine, the outlook is clouded at present. Mr. Stimson believes very strongly that all four of the Root resolutions of 1922 should be readopted now. The French strongly oppose sections three and four, which would convict submarine commanders of piracy, in the event of an attack on a merchant ship and absolutely forbid the use of submarines against merchant craft. The French feel, and probably Mr. Stimson agrees, that if humanizing rules are obeyed during a war, these resolutions in effect abolish the submarine, for if undersea craft are not used against merchant ships their servicability becomes practically neglible.

French opposition is of course based upon the desire to retain the submarines. Other delegates do not attach so much importance to the humanizing rule as does Mr. Stimson for, they ask, can a nation which has already broken its solemn covenant never to engage in war as an instrument of national policy be trusted to keep its word to use the instruments of war in a gentlemanly fashion?

Regarding the restrictions of the unit of tonnage, the French refuse to accept limitation under 2000 tons and even wish to reserve a number of so-called cruiser submarines up to 3000 tons. A solution of this deadlock is not yet even speculated upon by London observers. It will be a busier week-end than any of its predecessors for important private conversations are scheduled daily. The members of the American party have gone to Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of Washington for a reception, but the chief delegates remain behind for conversations at Stanmore.

'Bread Loaf School' Faculty Announced

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. — Faculty and courses for the 1930 summer session at the Bread Loaf School of English at Middlebury College are announced by Prof. Harry G. Owen, assistant dean. An unusual group of writers, critics, and lecturers has been secured by Professor Owen, and Dr. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College has accepted the office of dean in place of the late Prof. W. E. Davison.

Among the new instructors are Hervey Allen, poet, author and critic; Philip E. Wheelwright, associate professor of philosophy at New York University and editor of the Symposium; Prof. Willard B. Marsh, Hamilton College; F. Cudworth Flint, associate professor at Dartmouth College; Prof. Douglas S. Beers, Middlebury, and V. Spencer Goodreds, assistant professor of dramatics at Middlebury.

Added to the list of lecturers this year will be Lee Simonson, scenic designer for the Theater Guild. Robert Frost, Henry S. Canby, William W. Ellsworth, Stanley Williams, Kenneth B. Murdock, and Grant Overton are to return.

F. O. GREEN HEADS STATE I.O.O.F.

Fred O. Green, of East Boston, was elected Grand Patriarch at the annual session of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, I. O. O. F., held in Ford Hall, Boston, March 6. Sixty-two new members received the Grand Encampment degree. Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, spoke at the luncheon held in Kingsley Hall.

BOSTON BUYER CASE TO GO TO HIGHEST COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

chases. 'No person shall, on or after the date when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess, any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this act, etc.' (Sec. 3).

"The Government relies on Section 6, 'No one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport or prescribe, any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the commissioner to do so, etc.' The defendant contends that this section, which is one of a group relating to permitees and privileged persons, applies only to them, and does not touch purchases by the general public.

Way Plain to Congress

"It seems clear that if Congress had intended to introduce such a revolutionary change in existing methods of dealing with the liquor problems as making the ordinary buyer criminally liable, it would have said so in no uncertain terms, and it would have expressly prescribed the penalties for buying, as it did for selling, in far more definite language than that on which the Government here relied, viz:

"'Any person violating the provisions of any permit or who makes any false record, report or affidavit required by this title, or violates any of the provisions of this title, for which offense a special penalty is not prescribed, shall be fined Section 29, etc.'—which appears to relate to permitees.

"It has been repeatedly held that the buyer was not, ipso facto, an aider and abetter of the seller.

"Indictment quashed."

LOWELL MAYOR SEEKS TO HELP UNEMPLOYED

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—Thomas H. Braden, Mayor, announced March 7 that he will appear before Governor Allen next week and ask that civil service rules be suspended to permit him to employ between 300 and 400 married men with children now unemployed in this city.

The Mayor said he would ask no definite limit except that he be allowed to employ the men during the outdoor construction months. He said the men would not take the places of those now employed by the city under the civil service.

GOVERNOR SQUARE BILL READY FOR DISCUSSION

Early completion of the extension of the Boylston Street subway under Governor Square will be urged by city officials next week before the Massachusetts House of Representatives when the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs reports a subway bill agreed upon by its sub-commitee, Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, H. W. Barnum, counsel for public trustees, and Frederick E. Snow of the board of directors of the Boston Elevated Railroad.

The bill to be submitted provides for construction and improvement of Governor Square by the Boston Transit Department with rental to be paid by the Elevated Company on a basis of 4½ per cent of the cost with provisions that, in event that earnings do not allow for meeting the rental, differences shall be paid by the Metropolitan Transit District by assessing towns and cities in the district benefitted by the improvement in service.

Judge Seeks Public Knowledge of Courts

FITCHBURG, Mass. (AP)—Judge Webster Thayer of the superior court established a precedent here when he directed that henceforth those wishing to enter the court room while he is delivering a charge to the jury be permitted to do so. Hitherto, court officers were instructed to forbid entrance to the court room once the judge had begun his charge.

Judge Thayer's pronouncement, made during trial of a civil action, follows:

"There are not enough people to be interested in court proceedings to know what the judges are doing in their interests, and if there are some persons who are interested in court proceedings here I see no reason why they cannot enter this court room while I am giving a charge to a jury.

"If people took a greater interest in court proceedings they would know at first hand a great deal more about what is being done for them than they do know now. Therefore I instruct court officers to permit anyone to enter this court room at any time during my charge."

CONNECTICUT TO HAVE LONGER NORMAL TERM

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — Three years training instead of two will soon be required for normal school students in Connecticut by action of the State Board of Education, whose plan has been approved by the State Board of Finance and Control.

The education board based its recommendations on belief that the State should require a greater degree of preparedness by its elementary school teachers. Expense to the State it was estimated, would be no greater as entering classes would be less in number.

Archaeologists to Hunt and Chart Indian Village Sites on Merrimac

New Hampshire and Massachusetts Organizations Sponsor Expedition to Explore and Collect Relics of Native Tribes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Indian villages which once existed along the banks of the Merrimac River from Haverhill, Mass., to Franklin, N. H., are to be sought and studied this summer by a party of archæologists under the direction of Warren K. Moorhead, head of the department of American archæology at Phillips Andover Academy.

The expedition, which is sponsored by several New Hampshire and Massachusetts organizations, is expected to uncover a wide variety of Indian relics. These will be placed in museums of the two states, particularly the Boston Museum and the New Hampshire Historical Building.

Members of the party will travel in boats along the river, as this method has been found to be most productive of results, and Indian villages and camp sites will be charted, explored, and the locations indicated on illuminated maps for the museums.

The Merrimac River was always a favorite stream of the Indians, who called it the "broken water" stream. It abounded with game fish, especially salmon, and these were taken in great numbers at Amoskeag Falls, on the tributary at the Weirs, and at other favorite spots. It was probably the abundance of fish and game which led to the downfall of the peaceful Pennycook tribe when their haunts were coveted by the warlike Mohawks and Abenaki Indians a half century before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

The Pennycooks retreated to a bluff near the Amoskeag Falls and this may prove to be one of the village sites of great value to the explorers this summer.

It is not uncommon for amateurs to explore this river Indian fashion; in fact, it has become the annual custom of canoe clubs at Lawrence, Haverhill and Lowell. Soon after the ice leaves the Merrimac, members of these canoe clubs start up the river in canoes. They stage a sort of contest to see who can ascend the river the farthest with the least number of portages. They camp along the banks and live as far as possible like the dusky warriors who once found this valley a veritable hunter's paradise.

Incidentally, some ancient records uncovered in Essex County, Mass., a few years ago, indicate that the first survey of the Merrimac was made about the year 1638 at a cost of a few pounds. The General Court employed a surveyor at a cost of £3 to explore and indicate "the running of ye Merrimac." The result of this ancient survey is a curious and fairly accurate map entitled, "Plat of Meremack River from ye See up to Wenepesoce Pond, also the Corses from Dunstable to Pennycook."

DROP ENTERTAINMENT COURSES

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Concord Teachers' Association announce the annual entertainment courses, given during the past 26 years, have been abandoned. Lack of support by the public was given as the reason.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover has made the following postmaster nominations: Portland, Me., Charles A. Robinson; Gardner, Mass., George Minott; Lynn, Mass., Harlan S. Cummings.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kinsman, Wellesley, Mass.
Miss Ethel I. Hubbard, Wellesley, Mass.
Miss Amelia E. Smith, Zanesville, O.
Mrs. Martha McGaw, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Ruth R. Huebner, Detroit, Mich.
George J. Huebner, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Edna N. Burt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur O. Ford, Wollaston, Mass.
Mrs. D. T. Walker, New York.
Mrs. Clara M. Hutchinson, Piedmont, Calif.
Mrs. Charlotte Martin, Geneva, Switzerland.
Mrs. Sophie Coguillot, Bernardsville, N. J.

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307 Fifth Avenue, New York Vanderbilt 7400

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*Be sure it's a Merton L. Cushman Shop

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Mrs. D. T. Walker, New York.
Mrs. Clara M. Hutchinson, Piedmont, Calif.
Mrs. Charlotte Martin, Geneva, Switzerland.
Mrs. Sophie Coguillot, Bernardsville, N. J.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

This Literary Vivisection

Dostoyevsky's Letters to His Wife. Translated by Elizabeth Hill and Doris Mudie, with an introduction by Prince Mirsky. London: Constable. 21s. net.

NO MAN would care to be remembered by the letters he had written, as this Dostoyevskian correspondence was written, in hours of loneliness. Few men, indeed, would care to be known by their letters at all. But it is the fate of the great man to be handed over defenseless to the curiosity of the public and the probings of the critics. The man's genius is not enough: they must take his life to pieces to see how it worked. There is something slightly dubious about this literary vivisection. One can only say, as the upstart modern school of criticism searches these letters for its purpose: "Much joy may you get out of them." The innocent will remember that, while these detailed, fussy, harassed and intimately affectionate sheets were being written, something vastly more important and interesting was being produced by their writer: "The Idiot" and "The Brothers Karamazov."

Deep Gratitude to Wife

This is not to say that the volume may not be dipped into with some profit, but it reveals far more—if the distinction is possible—about the life of the man than that of the artist. In this respect the correspondence may be a disappointment to the critics. As Prince Mirsky points out in his introduction, all correspondence is a collaboration, and Anna Grigorievna with all her quiet virtues was not perhaps the woman who inspires a great correspondence. As if that had been her mission in life! The critics have never quite forgiven her her level-headed, bourgeois temperament; but, if one retains any clear impression from these bewildering and confused outpourings, it is of Dostoyevsky's profound affection and gratitude for his wife. One finds in these letters, as in the novels, an harassed preoccupation with the details of existence, relieved now and then by a vision of what he has to do and whence his salvation is to come. One sees a man with a weakness for magnifying every hope and exasperation. There is a pathetic note of childlike helplessness when he is away from her. He is afraid, for instance, that she will surrender to economy and fail to take a flat with a high ceiling! Or she has gone away and he cannot find the laundry about which he had received very strict instructions. For an hour he rummages tragically and fruitlessly in a trunk, and adds simply: "I didn't disturb anything."

Letters from Ems

Then there are those revelatory and terrible letters from Ems, where he was fighting in vain against his gambling obsession, and writing her by every post that he had lost all, and that he must have money by return; crawling and groveling to her and vowing to give up the vice and then returning to it once more, with the justification that he gambled merely to pay off his debts. That phase passes and there follow his various visits to the German spas, his impressions of the cosmopolitan crowd, his petty quarrels with landladies, his comic attempts to get hold of Russian newspapers and his disgust with them when he finds them. And all these details, together with a muddled account of his financial troubles and the affairs of his publishers, are interspersed in true Russian fashion with passionate endearments. He must work, but how can he work in the dreary rain of Ems? It is no good doing anything with the book until his plan—always the most difficult problem—has matured. One day he picks up the book of Job and reads it with excitement: "It is strange, Anya, but that book was one of the first to impress me in my life, I was almost an infant then." There are typical outcries against his contracts: "Works of art should not be written like this, written to order with someone always at the back of you with a stick. They should be written at one's leisure and inclination."

The most interesting letters are those which describe the day of his triumph at the unveiling of the Pushkin Memorial. The rival literary and political sects with their claques were present in force; and, to the Anglo-Saxon who has never taken schools of thought very seriously, the whole business seems something like a gladiatorial contest. His triumph was an orgy:

"The order of the meeting was broken up . . . society women, students, Secretaries of State . . . they all embraced and kissed me. All the members of our society who were on the platform embraced and kissed me, and absolutely all were crying with delight. . . . Suddenly two old men I did not know stopped me with: 'We have been enemies for 20 years, we have not spoken to each other, and now have embraced and are friends. You have reconciled us. You are our saint, our prophet. . . .'"

Someone else rushed to the platform and declared: "A cloud has been veiling the horizon and lo! the word of Dostoyevsky, like the sun, has dispersed it and illumined all. From now on brotherhood dawns and there shall be no more misunderstanding!" The Turgenev faction was routed.

The book covers a period of 14 years and is voluminously annotated by Dostoyevsky's wife. One cannot help feeling some embarrassment and diffidence in breaking into their privacy—though, ironically enough, it is due to the neat, soothing and discreet young stenographer who became his wife that we are permitted to do so.

V. S. P.

One of the 277 Rockwell Kent Drawings for a New Edition of Melville's "Moby Dick." They Are Shown by E. Weyhe, 794 Lexington Ave., New York City, Prior to Publication, Through the Courtesy of the Lakeside Press, Chicago.

The Theory of Nationalism

Edmund Burke and the Revolt Against the Eighteenth Century. by Alfred Cobban. London: George Allen & Unwin. 8s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $3.

DR. COBBAN, in this scholarly study, examines the political bases of society as conceived by Edmund Burke, in order to assist in the reorientation of our ideas rendered necessary by altered world conditions. He makes clear how Burke changed the revolutionary theories of Locke into a conservative political philosophy, and investigates in Burke the origin of the theory of nationalism and its development in Coleridge and Wordsworth.

The temperament of Burke led him to devote his magnificent powers of eloquence to the preservation of what seemed to him good in the past, rather than to the building of something better in the future; and Dr. Cobban finds as the principal object of his championship that idea of "the community cohering by virtue of a spiritual power" which, in the nineteenth century, became the full-blown theory of nationalism. This is the root of his attitude toward Ireland, Corsica and Poland.

The doctrine of nationalism is, however, today well-established; and the reader may perhaps find Burke's chief contribution to the solution of present problems to lie, not in his discovery of nationalism, but in his qualifications of it. He saw that nationalism was a means, not an end in itself. Thus he recognized that the misgovernment of Poland and the misery of its people was too high a price to be paid for Polish independence, "for the empty title of republic, or the ridiculous pageantry of a court." And he opposed the outburst of French nationalistic temper in the Revolution as an attack that endangered the existence of a coherent European society which is the ideal of many statesmen today; but which he himself, mistakenly as we know now, thought to be in actual existence in the eighteenth century. This idea, that the object of political organization is not only the good of nations, but the good of a larger society to which the existence and powers of nations should be subordinate, is one that the nineteenth century neglected to its own and our loss.

Savages in Civilization

Three Came Unarmed. by E. Arnot Robertson. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

THE young woman who signs herself perplexingly with a front initial and a middle name of indeterminate gender, E. Arnot Robertson, is not the first writer to seize on the possibilities of a situation that involves transplanting the untutored savage to the complexities of civilization. The impression made by the conventions of highly organized society upon one who has had no preparation for them supplies a convenient ground-plan, round which a writer can contrive many variations, pitched to romance, satire or tragedy, as he prefers.

There is a little of all three moods in Miss Robertson's "Three Came Unarmed," but much more of the last two than of the first. In the case of the three children of John Druce, missionary to Borneo, the removal from the jungle to an English seaside resort brought their straightforward ways of thinking and acting into ironical contrast with the tortuous methods of civilized folk; for all three, in varying degrees, it brought tragedy.

The three young people—Herel who was perhaps 19, Nonie and Alan who were a little younger—appeared one day at the gate of their aunt's bungalow in West Mersea. Aunt Ena had just received a tardily posted letter from her brother, asking if she would take care of them; and here they were, tall, bareheaded, brown and sleek, effortless and noiseless. They could speak English. Their missionary father had presumably taught them table-manners and the rudiments of schooling. For the rest, they were savages.

Each of the Druces came into conflict with the codes whereby their new associates lived. Society made them pay for being different. Alan, because he was "the slippery one," more adaptable, less upright, suffered least. He went wrong and got into jail, but his mishaps produced slight effect on him. He had been that way from the start, and besides that he was a genius. Herel suffered most because he was the finest. He fell in love with machinery, tried to introduce new ways of using it into his uncle's factory, incurred the suspicion of the workmen, who could not understand him, and finally paid the extreme penalty for being different. Nonie paid, too, in her affections, but in the end has promise of a kind of safety and comfort.

There are some amusing passages in the book, some salty and clearly realized descriptions of sailing craft. Evidently Miss Robertson is a sailor. There are several irrelevances and many evidences of a determination to be very post-war-ish and outspoken no matter what the cost. The general implication is that civilized man shows up poorly alongside a savage, but that the civilized man is provided with various defenses in the form of customs and codes and machinery for enforcing them, all of which the poor savage lacks. The fact is that civilized man, exposed to jungle life in Borneo, would run up against equally inflexible codes, and even more drastic ways of enforcing them. But that is out of the story. Miss Robertson has used a promising, though of course impossible situation, and she has adopted a lively, picturesque and willfully frank way of writing about it.

An Architect's Career

The Life and Times of Charles Follen McKim. by Charles Moore. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $6.

INTO the story of the career of Charles Follen McKim one can read a considerable part of the story of American architecture. Besides what he himself gave to that most difficult art, he was a link between past and present in his profession. He was employed in the early days by Richardson, who was the architect of Trinity Church, Boston, and a profound influence upon the younger members of the craft. He was devoted to Bulfinch and his high ideals. McKim did all he could to continue the Bulfinch traditions, and Boston and Cambridge bear today the satisfactory earmarks of his practices toward that end. Further influences in this community are discovered in a number of ways in the Boston Public Library, for the planning of which McKim assembled the finest group of painters and sculptors available.

The firm of McKim, Mead and White did a valuable service in discarding the romantic tendency that had immersed American architecture; they overturned it for the simplicity and refinement of classicism. Much has happened since their innovations to give new accent to the builder's art in the United States, yet their contribution cannot be ignored.

To McKim was intrusted the restoration of the White House; he planned the American Academy in Rome (which, incidentally, was his hobby), the J. P. Morgan Library and the University Club in New York City. A long list of outstanding buildings are his handiwork.

Mr. Moore has written with sympathy and appreciation about this man of activity who seemed urged consistently on to greater intensity. And, behind the office and professional functions, there is a depiction of a man determined in character and kindly of heart.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Oh, Yeah?

A LETTER from the Literary Guild of America announces completion of the third year's activity of that philanthropic organization . . . "In many ways, it has been a year of exceptional accomplishment, and a large part of its success is undoubtedly due to your (sic) sympathetic attitude toward the Guild and toward its publications" . . . As an example of heaping coals of fire upon an acid vat, we can't beat that . . . Apparently the Guild has picked one good one, anyhow—Elizabeth Madox Roberts's "The Great Meadow" . . . That doesn't alter the fact that people had much better do their own selecting . . . Some time ago, trying to be crushing, we suggested a hat-a-month club . . . We haven't heard of its being tried, but another one is on foot that we hadn't thought of . . . "A new artistic movement is born," soft-pedals the announcement . . . It's a Picture-a-Month Club . . . It will "see that you get the pictures you have always wanted" . . . Don't sniff; because "cultured people all over the country are adopting this plan and the pictures are being discussed wherever people of refinement meet" . . . Are you a cultured person? . . . Well, you want to be, don't you? . . . Oh, you're hopeless . . . Do not think the United States as a whole, however, is lacking in culture . . . "The millionth Cross Word Puzzle Book published by Simon and Schuster has just been bound and delivered to the book trade. It is signed by the publishers and bears a special announcement entitling the possessor to call at the The Inner Sanctum for a complete set of the Cross Word Puzzle Books published to date" . . . Don't crowd . . . Or, again: "Nutley, N. J., March 3—Michael Petillo, youthful builder of this city, has yawned his way to a local championship in the radio listening endurance contest here. At 9 o'clock tonight the champion, still alert after 120 hours without sleep, was walking briskly about the shop of the Silver Tone Radio Company on Franklin Street, hearkening alike to dance music, oratory and static" . . . Admirably broad-minded . . . But how did he know which was which? . . . That, by the way, was sent to us by the Monitor Librarian . . . She headed "Heroes of Today" . . . Speaking, people will, of the high price of theater tickets for opening nights on Broadway, Putnam's points out that Edwin T. Perine, in "Here's to Broadway," has dusted off the old one about Genin the hatter, who paid $225 for a seat at Jenny Lind's first appearance in New York, and got $2,250,000 worth of free advertising . . . There were giants in those days, Mr. Bernays . . . Bernard Fay, in "Franklin" (Little Brown) does better than that . . . He tells how the founder of the Saturday Evening Post, in London in 1725, had to pay from 75 cents to $2.50 for theater tickets . . . The equivalent, you are reminded, of much larger sums now . . . A. & C. Boni have had an impulse they couldn't resist . . . It was to confide to us that re-orders for Thornton Wilder's "The Woman of Andros" on Feb. 21, the day of publication, totaled 1000 copies, and on the 26th, 2280 . . . Mr. Tunney, we assume, gets a percentage . . . "The Woman of Andros," by the way, is a very small book . . . "The Bridge" itself was none too brawny . . . We like Mozart, but we do hope Wilder isn't going to become attenuated or precious . . . No, that doesn't mean that Mozart is . . . It has seemed to Dutton a good time to republish Middleton Murry's "The Things We Are" . . . With, of course, an introduction by Daniel J. Leary, of the department of psychology of the University of Buffalo . . . This introduction tells us a great deal about what Mr. Leary thinks about psychology, but not so much about the literary value of the novel . . . You are expected, no doubt, to discover that for yourself . . . The jacket blurb promises you "exquisite writing," which will remind you of Katherine Mansfield . . . If Katherine Mansfield and Middleton Murry had never met, who knows what they might not have accomplished? . . . Or might they? . . . This, by the way, though so fearfully subtle, is by no means Mr. Murry's smallest book . . . That was, we suppose, his attack on George Moore, called, if we remember, "Wrap Me Up in My Aubusson Carpet" . . . It was a lovely product, from the viewpoint of the art of bookmaking . . . We do not know that Mr. Moore ever replied to it . . . We can't think why he should . . . Reflection: The quality of a book is not necessarily in inverse ratio to its size . . . Publishers are among the most active of attention-callers . . . Lippincott certainly is justified in pointing with some pride to the fact that Sisley Huddleston, in "Zigzags in Europe," published last fall, forecast the early fall of the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera . . . "Biography is becoming too easy as an art," says Dorothea Lawrance Mann in "Better Books," issued by De Wolfe & Fiske Co. of Boston . . . Yet she sees an advantage in the reduplications of subjects on the spring lists . . . There are three biographies of Anne Hutchinson, two of Benedict Arnold and two of Mrs. Browning . . . And speaking of culture—is it not possible to be too cultural? . . . William Bolitho lately discussed in the New York World three stage comedians, Clayton, Jackson and Durante . . . It is now reported that these three artists were left bewildered by the publicity . . . Were they being praised or ridiculed? . . . On the authority of Simon and Schuster, who publish Mr. Bolitho's "Twelve Against the Gods," we have it that the article was intended to be laudatory . . . But what sort of advertising is that? . . . First a noyelist who requires an elucidation by a psychologist, then an essayist whose publisher has to explain what he means . . . Still, they're not the first.

Aston's Foch

The Biography of the Late Marshal Foch. by Maj.-Gen. Sir George Aston. New York: Macmillan. $5.

DESTINY, according to General Aston, chose Ferdinand Foch as one of those with whom to walk hand in hand. Retrospectively, his career is shown to have been a steady progression toward the high post which he came eventually to fill. Even apparent setbacks, viewed in this light, appear to have been but so many propulsions. To see events in so optimistic a perspective may detract from the realism of a chronicle—but it is a biographer's privilege.

This future Marshal of France was "reared in an atmosphere of Napoleon-worship." His maternal grandfather had received the Legion of Honor from the Emperor himself. A great-aunt, widow of a general in Napoleon's armies, filled the boy's thought with personal reminiscences of the Corsican. And Ferdinand's youth coincided with the reign of the Emperor Napoleon III, when "l'idee napoleonienne" was in the air.

The Franco-Prussian war came just at the moment when it could have the greatest effect on the boy's plans for the future. As a student in a Jesuit college at Metz during the German occupation in 1871, Ferdinand formed his firm and lasting resolve to play his full part in restoring the glory of French arms. To the impetus of the Napoleonic tradition was added the motive of revenge. Forty-seven years later, Foch entered the Cathedral in this same town of Metz, where the facade bore a statue of the prophet Daniel wearing the features of Wilhelm II, and gave thanks for the victory of the Allied arms. It is recorded in this book—is not this tendency a little too common in biographies?—that at least one friend of the Foch family prophesied, while Ferdinand was still a youth, that he would lead the conquerors of Germany under the Arc de Triomphe.

Reversals Only Apparent

Of those apparent reverses which are now seen to have been forward steps in Foch's career, there were two notable examples. One came when, in the course of the politico-religious dissensions in the French Army following upon the Dreyfus affair. Foch was dismissed from the Staff College, where he had proved himself one of the most brilliant lecturers it had ever known. But the change was really an advantage, for it gave him the practical experience with troops which was so essential to him after much work of a purely academic character.

The other apparent reversal came in 1916, when Foch was "limoge," or "side-tracked." Deprived of an active post, he was thus vouchsafed a period of rest and preparation in the midst of war which enabled him to pursue his course all the more vigorously when restored to command. During this period of comparative inactivity he was engaged in the study of the western front and its problems as a whole—exactly the experience most requisite for one who was to assume the gigantic task of co-ordinating the Allied effort on that front.

Foch had several friends in military circles in England who, several years before the war, had already formed the highest estimate of his ability. Lord Roberts and Sir Henry Wilson appear to have been the first British leaders to "discover" him, as early as 1909. Foch's friendship with Sir Henry Wilson became warm and intimate, and was an important factor in promoting inter-allied collaboration in the war. Foch, almost alone among French generals, attained a considerable understanding of the English and sympathy with them. General Aston has devoted a large portion of his book to painting a picture of Foch through British eyes, and by doing so has rendered a great service.

The Unified Command

A unified command was not easy to maintain in the allied armies. In his relations with the British Government Foch met with many trials. The patience and generosity of Sir Douglas Haig were remarkable, especially in the crisis of July, 1918. At that time, Haig supplied British troops to the French front when they were seriously needed to strengthen his own position. When obliged by pressure of his Government and the military situation to send a written request to Foch that these troops be returned, he at the same time sent a verbal message to say that "if the British troops were wanted to exploit a success, they would, of course, be available." The verbal message, according to General Aston, was carried by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John du Cane.

In tracing Foch's war career, General Aston practically writes a history of the war on the western front from the viewpoint of the Allied general staffs. His biography is of a general, by a general, and if not exclusively for generals, still it is permeated with the viewpoint of the professional soldier. Although, on the whole, an agreeable book to read, it is somewhat marred by several unnecessary reiterations and repetitions which, it is to be hoped, may be eliminated in later editions.

L. R. M.

A Sculptor of Youth

Tait McKenzie, Sculptor of Youth. by Christopher Hussey. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $10.

REVOLT against the machine in this mechanized era is, after all, a human reflex. Dependent as we are upon ingenious aids to efficiency that have brought about greater production in shorter working periods, we still feel an ancient instinctive admiration for an unaided accomplishment of man. In an age when motorcars hurry us over the land, speed boats rush us through the water and airplanes enable us to soar, we can pause to cheer youths who run as swiftly, swim as fast and leap as high as ever did the heroes of old.

From the days of his first modeling efforts, when Tait McKenzie made a series of masks typifying "the facial expression of violent effort," he was steadily drawn to making permanent records of those fleeting phases of beauty that characterize athletes in action. He sought to depict the runner, the swimmer, the leaper, poised for their great moments of effort. His interpretation of this "joy of effort," to use one of his own phrases, has made of Mr. McKenzie a poet expressing in three-dimensional form our general admiration for the magnificent things man may do with his own resources.

The Making of an Artist

Mr. Hussey's book traces the course of the sculptor's æsthetic development, from his first preoccupation with externals to his latest phase of concern with surfaces only as they reveal the characterizing impulses beneath. Through all the detail personal to the subject, his biography emerges as a typical history of the making of an artist.

We are first given a picture of Mr. McKenzie's Canadian pioneering parents, who carried with them into the new land all the piety, thrift and fortitude of their Scottish forbears. He was one of three children, who, though left fatherless in early youth, still received the best educational advantages—thanks to a mother who "managed somehow." After his student days in McGill University, Tait McKenzie became director of physical education there.

Genesis of "The Sprinter"

His eagerness to get the best possible out of the young men in his charge led him to take up sculpture. In vain he had tried to persuade various artists to make for him, from a mass of co-ordinated measurements, a figure that would visualize for his student athletes the "form" of an ideal sprinter at the moment he awaits, crouching, the signal to start. So Mr. McKenzie made his own model, after three attempts to build armatures that would enable his figure to support its own weight. The resulting statue, "The Sprinter," while fulfilling its instructional purpose, achieved an unexpected artistic success in the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists, New York, of the Royal Academy, London, and at the Paris Salon.

Back of this accomplishment was no mere chance. Even in his youth in the village of Almonte, Mr. McKenzie had shown marked talent for drawing during his brief period of instruction by an itinerant artist. At McGill he was constantly "living among well-formed youths, whether lightly clad for exercise or stripped in the changing rooms." And so he modeled what he knew so well. Soon he added to "The Sprinter" another ideal or composite figure, "The Athlete," a visualization of the average of 400 Harvard students, modeled in response to the request of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges for a statue of the ideal modern all-round athlete. This work fulfilled its purpose and won attention in the salons of two continents.

Mr. McKenzie found himself widely regarded as a sculptor, at a time when he had made only two statues, both being essentially compilations of actuality. Having made them, his interest in externals deepened into a consideration of the unseen causes of external characteristics. With this changed point of view, in 1904 he left McGill to take the chair in physical education at the University of Pennsylvania. He abandoned tabulated measurements as a basis for his next sculptural work, and gave his whole thought to discovering the inner structure of form, the harmonies and oppositions of planes, the mental and physical elements of balance. Through many experiments he learned how to discern and indicate that phase of a rapid movement that would be significant of the whole action.

And so came such works as "The Supple Juggler," with its unusual muscular stresses calmly but sufficiently portrayed; "The Flying Sphere," with the shot putter poised on one leg, that is like a pillar to the mass of gathering force it supports; the preparatory poise of "The Plunger," with the arms carried back into unfamiliar lines of beauty; "The Ice Bird," with the body captured in that "instant of exquisite equilibrium" when the skater starts his backward whirl.

"The Onslaught"

In "The Onslaught," Mr. McKenzie assembled the melee of bodies and limbs of two contesting football teams, and found that the limitation problem exemplified in "The Laocoon" was multiplied beyond calculation. So he passed to studies that could be compassed within self-contained simplified compositions, as in his plaque, "The Joy of Effort," showing three hurdlers all in the air, all echoing each other with subtle harmonious variations.

Mr. Hussey shows how Mr. McKenzie carried his powers to the allied cause during the World War. Out of this experience, the sculptor's art came to its high fruition in the Scottish American war memorial in Edinburgh, and in many other interpretations of the summits and depths of war's aftermath.

For a comprehensive telling of these events, the reader must be referred to Mr. Hussey's book. Suffice it here to say that he has set this all forth in a profusely illustrated volume, with a clarity and understanding that make this biography at once a course in æsthetics, a study of an artist's evolution, and a portrait in the round of a man.

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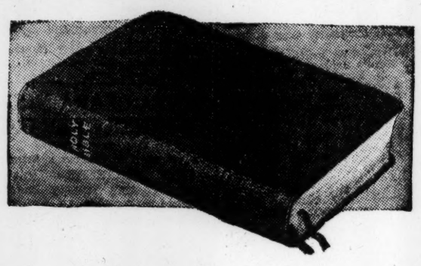

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LORD ABERDARE WINS U. S. TITLE

Sails Home With Court Tennis Championship—Displays Skill in Final

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Lord Aberdare, when he departs today, will carry from the United States for the first time the court tennis championship of the United States. While he is not the first British player to win the honor, George D. Huband, a young Englishman, having won three years ago, the latter is a resident of Chicago and did not carry it away.

The former Hon. Clifford N. Bruce won the title in decisive fashion Friday afternoon at the Racquet and Tennis Club, when the young Bostonian, Francis P. Frazier, found himself unable to make any stand against the skillful play of the invader, and was defeated in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

Service Winning Factor

It was the skill in the use of the "giraffe" service, combined with steady drives at the foot of the tambour, that gave the new champion his superiority. To use this successfully, he had to keep on the service side of the net as much as possible. The skillful way in which he worked to do this, making even weak returns into the net to prevent chases when serving, combined with the yielding of hazard side chases whenever possible, made Lord Aberdare do most of the service, even when Frazier was trying his hardest to get back the service.

Only in the final set, when the British player weakened slightly under the bombardment from the racquet of Frazier, was the latter able to win games with any regularity. Then the Boston youth went into a lead of 3—1, mostly on the nets of Lord Aberdare, and led at 5—4 and 15—love, with only three points to go to take the set. But it was his last chance, as drives for the dedans, and recovery of service on an easy chase, by Lord Aberdare, ended the margin, and the two other games were easy for the British player.

Frazier won the first game of the match when he laid down two hard chases for his opponent at worse than three and worse than two, both of which were lost. But the next two went to Lord Aberdare, only to have another pair of difficult chases push him out of service, and give the fourth game to Frazier. But the balance of the set was in favor of Lord Aberdare, as he took service repeatedly, and then won the game. Frazier won the eighth game, when a series of low drives close under the dedans, mostly netted by Lord Aberdare, yielded a chase less than two, and the loss of the chase also lost the game to the British star. But a long deuce game, with both players laying down chases which the other could not get, finally went to Lord Aberdare for the set.

Lord Aberdare Aggressor

Lord Aberdare was now the aggressor in laying down chases whenever he was out of service, using his lowest drives to get in once more, and these tactics, together with the start of his tambour attack at every chance, enabled him to run five games in a row, after losing the second. His "giraffe" service was now also in full play, and, though Frazier was still hitting it with fair accuracy, most of the returns went into the net. The final set was at first in favor of Frazier, as he put more power into his own wallops, to offset the driving tactics of the new champion. This proved effective at first, but soon the tambour shots were working perfectly, hitting it close to the floor and sliding clear across the court without any rise at all, and with an occasional variation to the other side of the court, for placements, one point after another was earned, until the score had been tied at 3—all.

Beginning with the sixth game, however, Frazier was now aroused to his greatest skill, and with both playing for service the sides were changed four and five times a game. Frazier got the ninth game to lead at 5—4, but that was his last, and more "giraffe" services came over for aces and resulting tambours, to end the struggle in the twelfth. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Lord Aberdare, England, defeated Francis P. Frazier, Boston, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

MILLERS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS FLYERS

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Kansas City	19	11	13	64	58	49
Duluth	16	16	12	83	77	48
Tulsa	15	14	14	77	70	44
St. Paul	16	12	14	77	73	44
Minneapolis	14	11	19	76	76	39
St. Louis	12	10	20	87	104	34

RESULT FRIDAY

Minneapolis 4, St. Louis 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minneapolis defeated St. Louis, 4 to 3, in an American Hockey Association game here Friday night. Minneapolis took the lead midway in the first period with two goals in 15 seconds, the first on a combination rush in which Burns passed to Coutu for the goal and the second in which Westwick ended an individual rush through the defense with a goal.

MINNEAPOLIS		ST. LOUIS
Stuart, Crawford, Redding,	lw	rw, Hill, Headley
Denneny, Westwick,	c	c, Goyer, Acaster
Gordon, DePaul,	rw	lw, Cameron, Powley
Seaborn, Burns,	ld	rd, Breen
Coutu,	rd	ld, Clarke
Grant,	g	g, Kearney

Score—Minneapolis 4, St. Louis 3. Goals—Coutu, Westwick, Burns, Denneny for Minneapolis; Powley, Acaster, Headley for St. Louis. Assists—Crawford 2, Burns for Minneapolis Acaster for St. Louis. Referee—Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Vancouver	17	8	8	75	41	*42
Portland	17	6	8	52	28	40
Seattle	13	8	11	65	50	34
Victoria	5	2	25	40	113	12

VANCOUVER REGAINS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Vancouver Lions took the undisputed leadership in the Pacific Coast Hockey League here Friday night, when they scored a 4-to-2 victory over the Seattle Eskimos. The win sent Vancouver back to the top of the standings and broke the tie which had existed with Portland for more than two weeks.

GALT NOW SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GALT, Ont.—Galt Terriers, by defeating the Brantford Indians here on Friday night, while Kitchener was losing to Guelph, went into second place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League race and strengthened their chances of entering the playoff for the league title. The locals had a 4-to-0 lead midway through the third period, but Daughen scored twice for the visitors.

Crimson's Brilliant Hockey Goal Guardian

HARWOOD ELLIS '31
Harvard University Hockey Team

Woolson Spice Co. Leads With 2793

Displaces the Cleveland Hardware Team in Bowling Congress

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

Five-Man Teams—First 10

Woolson Spice Company, Toledo, O.	2793
Drew Bros. Recreation, Chicago, Ill.	2760
Cleveland Hardware Co., Cleveland, O.	2729
National Acme, Cleveland, O.	2707
Sokol, Cleveland, O.	2705
Nyack Roofing Company, Nyack, N. Y.	2701
Arcadians, Escanaba, Mich.	2701
Wright Aero Whirlwinds, Paterson, N. J.	2673
Redford Recreations, Redford, Mich.	2663
Marths Garage, Cleveland, O.	2664

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — A noticeable change has taken place among the 10 leaders in the five-man team events at the thirtieth annual American Bowling Congress tournament now in progress at the Auditorium Annex.

The Cleveland Hardware five that had monopolized the ranking position since the opening of the tournament last Saturday was toppled into third place Friday night. The Woolson Spice Company of Toledo and the Drew Brothers' Recreation quintet of Chicago are temporarily intrenched in first and second places, rolling scores of 2793 and 2760, respectively.

The much-heralded Nyack Roofing Company team of Nyack, N. Y., which was voted as one of the most powerful fives in the meet, proved a disappointment, getting off to a miserable start in the opening game, rolling an 808 score, which undid a comparatively strong finish of 945 and 948 totals.

Sixty-four out-of-town teams, centering in the middle West, will feature today's pin assault. Among the fives that hope to displace the present leaders are entries from Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Highland Park, Mich., Milwaukee, Elkhart, Ind., Cincinnati, Battle Creek, Mich., Springfield, O., Whiting, Ind., Lorain and Hamilton, O.

TROJANS TAKE OPENING GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The University of Southern California's basketball varsity, champions of the southern division, won the first of a three-game series to decide the championship of the Pacific Coast Conference, played with the University of Washington here Friday night, 46 to 31. The contest was witnessed by 5000 people in the Olympic auditorium.

S. CALIFORNIA		WASHINGTON
Gardner, Nigley,	lf	rg, Swanson
Smith, Walbot,	rf	lg, Cairney, Peterson
Mortensen, Pierce,	c	c, McClary
Caldwell, Truher,	lg	rf, West
Lehners, Caps,	rg	lf, Jaloff, Perry

Score—University of Southern California 46, University of Washington 31. Goals from floor—Smith 6, Mortensen 4, Lehners 4, Gardner 2, Caldwell 2, Pierce for Southern California; West 5, McClary 3, Jaloff 2, Swanson 2, Perry for Washington. Goals from foul—Gardner 5, Smith, Mortensen, Caps for Southern California; Cairney 2, Jaloff, McClary, Perry for Washington. Referee—Lee Dempsey. Umpire — R. B. Morris.

NEWTON ARCHERS ELECT

Louis C. Smith of Newton Center, Mass., has been re-elected president of the Newton Archers' Association for the sixth time. Other members of the organization re-elected were Miss Ruth Brewer, vice-president; Henry S. C. Cummings, secretary-treasurer; and Harold J. Bean, executive committee, to which G. A. Clark and Charles S. Norton were also chosen.

DUNN TO COACH VERMONT ELEVEN

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The appointment of David L. Dunn of New Britain, Conn., as head football coach at the University of Vermont, as successor to Capt. W. V. Rattan, grid mentor for the last two years, was announced at the college on Friday.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULT

Temple 29½, Dartmouth 24½.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Hamilton 10, Princeton 7.

HARVARD-YALE IN SECOND GAME

Victory for Crimson Six Will End Series—Eli Continues Favorite

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Scores
1900	Yale	5—4
1901	Harvard	4—2
1902	Yale	4—3, 5—3, 4—1
1903	Harvard	3—0, 6—2, 5—1
1904	Harvard	6—2, 4—2
1905	Harvard	7—1
1906	Harvard	4—3
1907	Harvard	3—2
1908	Yale	3—2
1909	Harvard	5—0
1910	Harvard	3—0
1911	Harvard	3—2
1912	Harvard	4—2, 2—3, 4—2
1913	Harvard	4—0, 3—2
1914	Harvard	4—3, 1—3, 4—1
1915	Harvard	4—2, 3—1
1916	Harvard	2—0, 0—5, 4—2
1917	Yale	2—0,0—5,2—0
1919	Harvard	4—1
1920	Harvard	5—4, 3—0
1921	Harvard	7—0, 13—1
1922	Harvard	6—2, 3—1
1923	Harvard	3—2, 0—3, 2—1
1924	Yale	3—0, 6—1
1925	Yale	2—3, 3—2, 1—0
1926	Harvard	4—0, 2—0
1927	Harvard	6—2, 3—1
1928	Harvard	2—1, 6—2
1929	Yale	1—2, 1—0, 3—2

Harvard 22, Yale 7.

Seldom has more interest been shown in a Harvard-Yale hockey game than is being shown in their meeting at the Boston Garden tonight. Mid-season reports indicated that the powerful Yale sextet was traveling at such a pace that the series with Harvard might not carry much interest, but since the Crimson skaters invaded Yale's own ice last Saturday, and actually fought their way to a 3-to-2 overtime victory, the demand for tickets to this, the second game, exceeds even the huge seating capacity of over 13,000 at the Garden. Last year the game played at the Garden was not a sell-out.

Perhaps, man for man, this Yale sextet is a better team on paper than Harvard's, but the Crimson sextet plays together very well and with "never-give-up" tactics that are likely to defeat any favored team. Such was the case last Saturday.

This year marks the thirtieth of hockey competition between the two. From the start the Crimson has dominated the series and has 22 victories to only 7 for Yale. Since the Eli has had a rink, however, the caliber of the Blue teams has risen considerably and beginning with 1923 Yale has won three against four for Harvard. If Harvard wins this game it takes the series, but should the Eli triumph a third game will be played here.

The Eli was having its most successful season in years until the eventful meeting with Harvard at New Haven last Saturday. It won 16 successive games and was undefeated, while Harvard lost three out of 13 games, and to opponents that the Eli numbered among its victims. The Crimson lost two games to University of Toronto by scores of 2 to 3 and 2 to 6, and one game to Marquette University by a score of 3 to 4. Yale defeated Toronto one game, 3 to 2, and Marquette, 8 to 3.

The defenses of the two teams match up quite evenly on paper, 23 goals having entered the Yale net in 14 games. Each has scored three shutouts.

In presenting Dunbar W. Bostwick '32, right wing, Frank L. Luce Jr. '31, center, and Winthrop H. Palmer '30, left wing, Yale has exceptional class for college players. Harvard's potential power on the forward line is Capt. Elliott T. Putnam Jr. '30, left wing; W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, center and R. F. G. Giddens '30, right wing. Giddens is perhaps the only one to equal Yale's best, individually, but on team play Harvard is not far behind.

LEHIGH ELECTS SHAUB

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Warren H. Schaub '31 of Freeland, has been elected captain of the Lehigh University basketball squad for next season.

MISS ORCUTT WINS FROM MISS COLLETT

Miss Van Wie Defeats Miss Hicks to Gain the Final

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. (AP)—Miss Maureen Orcutt, metropolitan and eastern champion, sprang the greatest surprise of winter golf in Florida by defeating Miss Glenna Collett, United States women's champion, 2 and 1, in the Florida East Coast championship.

The final five holes of the match were played in a deluge of rain. They had played to the turn all square, each going out in 39, and honors still were even when the thunderstorm approached as they played the thirteenth hole. Miss Collett, forced to a 5, dropped the thirteenth when Miss Orcutt managed a 4. Then, in the wind-blown rain, they halved the next three holes. The national champion losing the match on the seventeenth when she was half stymied by Miss Orcutt, who took a 4, forcing her opponent to a 5.

In the other bracket, Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, triumphed 3 to 2, over Miss Helen L. Hicks, New York, to win the right to meet Miss Orcutt in the final match. Miss Van Wie was 3 up at the turn, never losing the lead. The summary:

FLORIDA EAST COAST WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Harworth, N. J., defeated Miss Glenna Collett, California, 2 and 1.

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, defeated Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., 3 and 2.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE WINS SWIMMING MEET

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	6	0	270	102	1.000
Rutgers	5	1	248	124	.833
Annapolis	5	2	227	145	.714
Columbia	5	2	198½	173½	.714
Dartmouth	3	4	151	221	.429
Princeton	2	4	97	27	.333
Syracuse	2	4	148	162	.333
Pennsylvania	1	4	114	196	.200
City College	0	8	96½	399½	.000

WATERPOLO STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Annapolis	7	0	360	86	1.000
Columbia	6	1	209	186	.857
Yale	4	2	237	167	.667
Pennsylvania	3	2	172	163	.600
Syracuse	3	3	152	169	.500
City College	4	4	221	298	.500
Dartmouth	1	6	112	260	.143
Rutgers	1	5	139	228	.167
Princeton	0	6	19	84	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dartmouth College and the College of the City of New York split even in the two sections of their Eastern Intercollegiate swimming and waterpolo meet at the City College pool Friday evening. As usual at City College the visitors had all the best of the swimming events, winning by a score of 48 to 14, while the home team scored a victory in waterpolo, the figures being 49 to 30.

The only winner for the home team was Myron Steffen '31, the diver, who made a total of 90.9 points. In the waterpolo contest, Jesse Sobel '31, early in the season the leading scorer in the league, was again effective, scoring 44 of the points for the winner. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. H. Speigel '31, Dartmouth; E. S. Smith '32, Dartmouth, second; Mortimer, City College, third. Time—26 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. S. McAlister Jr. '31, Dartmouth; F. P. McCord '31, Dartmouth, second; Mortimer, City College, third. Time—1m. 3-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. A. Babbitt '31, Dartmouth; Harold Kramer '33, City College, second; W. H. Birnie '30, Dartmouth, third. Time—5m. 40 3-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by A. E. Allen Jr., Dartmouth; Walter Cronan '31, City College, second; R. L. Harrison '32, Dartmouth, third. Time—1m. 56 2-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by D. C. Pinney Jr. '32, Dartmouth; G. S. Thatford '32, Dartmouth, second; Eugene Sigel '33, City College, third. Time—2m. 52 2-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Myron Steffen '31, City College (90.9 points); C. K. Faye '30, Dartmouth, second (83.6 points); R. C. Hosmer Jr. '32, Dartmouth, third (81.7 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by Dartmouth (E. S. Smith '32, F. K. Watson '30, A. H. Speigel '31, R. M. Cukor '31); City College second. Time—1m. 44 1-5s.

CURAN IS RE-ELECTED

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—S. S. Curan of Utica was re-elected president of the Grand National Curling Club of America at its annual meeting here Friday. Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, Alfred F. Porter, Brookline, Mass; second vice-president, R. D. Proyde, Orange, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, William A. Clark, Utica.

GUELPH HOLDS MARGIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GUELPH, Ont.—The local Maple Leafs maintained their 10-point margin over the second team in the Canadian Professional Hockey League by defeating Kitchener here on Friday night. The losers led during the second period, but could not withstand the strong attack of the winners in the last 25 minutes.

TAYLOR WINS AFTER 39 HOLES

PALM BEACH, Fla.—One of the longest matches of the season was required to determine the new Palm Beach golf champion when Gordon Taylor Jr., of Toronto, Ont., was forced to 39 holes to defeat William A. Bartle of Ardsley-on-Hudson on the Palm Beach Country Club course.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Pennsylvania 2, Rensselaer 0.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 74

HELGE BOSTROM

Chicago, National Hockey League.

First played professional hockey in the 1922-23 season with Edmonton Eskimos in the Western Canada Hockey League. He was born at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can., Jan. 9, 1898. He is a lefthand shot, is 5ft. 7½in. in height, weighs about 190 pounds, and plays defense. His record:

1918-19—Ypres, Winnipeg.
1919-20—Overseas.
1920-21—Moose Jaw, Prairie Amateur Hockey.
1921-22—Moose Jaw, Prairie Amateur Hockey.
1922-23—Edmonon, Western Canada Hockey League.
1923-24—Edmonton, Western Canada Hockey League.
1924-25—Vancouver, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1925-26—Vancouver, Pacific Coast Hockey League.
1926-27—Minneapolis, American Hockey Association.
1927-28—Minneapolis, American Hockey Association.
1928-29—Minneapolis, American Hockey Association.
1929-30—Minneapolis, A. H. A.—Chicago, N. H. L.

EIGHT LEFT IN CANADIAN PLAY

Much Progress Shown on First Day in Canadian Squash Racquets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Competition for the ninth annual Canadian squash racquets championship was narrowed down to eight players, four from this city and two each from Hamilton and Buffalo, as a result of the two rounds of play on Friday, which produced some exceedingly high-class play and a number of close and exciting matches. The title was won last year by H. N. Rawlins of New York. He was unable to appear in defense of his crown this week; but the United States is well represented by C. Polley and A. W. Smith, both of Buffalo.

The Canadian representatives were from Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Toronto, with this city having a big majority of the 32 competitors who commenced play.

Four of the matches went the possible distance of five games, with that between J. T. Wilson of Ottawa and G. M. Bertram of Toronto, being the closest of the day. The pair were extremely well matched, and the second, third and fourth games went to set, with Wilson winning his way to the second round by taking the last three games. Another strong finish which brought advancement to the third round was staged by A. W. Smith of Buffalo at the expense of Philip Greey. The latter won the first two games, 15—8, 15—12, but Smith, although the third and fourth games were set at five points, came through with three games in a row.

H. Levy of Hamilton was forced to play five games in both rounds, eliminating Reginald Quain of Ottawa in the morning and W. S. Greening of this city, in the afternoon.

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

J. H. Chipman, Carlton, defeated N. A. F. Scandiffio, Hart House, 15—12, 9—15, 15—3, 15—12.

S. T. Lancaster, Quebec, defeated W. W. Stratton, Carlton, 15—12, 9—15, 15—10, 15—12.

J. H. Thomson, University Club, defeated M. O'Reilly, Carlton, 15—4, 15—8, 11—15, 15—12.

W. M. Vickers, Racquet Club, defeated H. Martin, Hamilton, 15—11, 15—5, 15—16, 15—3.

H. H. Lawson, University Club, defeated J. L. Moyer, Hart House, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12.

J. A. McCausland, Racquet Club, defeated K. McMillan, University Club, 15—6, 15—7, 15—8.

P. H. Greey, Racquet Club, defeated G. B. Beatty, Badminton and Racquet, 15—12, 15—9, 16—14.

A. W. Smith, Buffalo, defeated H. Vernon, Hamilton, 15—10, 15—11, 12—15, 15—9.

C. Polley, Buffalo, defeated W. W. Chipman, Montreal, 15—10, 8—15, 15—12, 15—14.

H. W. Weiss, University Club, defeated B. Doherty, Granite, 18—17, 14—17, 17—14, 15—4.

H. Levy, Hamilton, defeated Reginald Quain, Ottawa, 11—15, 15—11, 10—15, 18—13, 15—11.

W. S. Greening, Badminton and Racquet, defeated A. G. Poupore, Badminton and Racquet, 15—9, 12—15, 11—12, 15—6.

F. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, defeated R. Murray, Granite, 15—8, 15—10, 15—8.

S. M. Greey, Racquet Club, defeated N. Fraser, Granite, 15—7, 15—3, 15—12.

J. T. Wilson, Ottawa, defeated G. M. Bertram, Carlton, 11—15, 15—18, 17—16, 17—16, 15—11.

A. Martin, Hamilton, defeated J. T. Wilson, Carlton, 15—10, 15—11, 15—11.

Second Round

J. H. Chipman, Carlton, defeated S. T. Lancaster, Quebec, 15—9, 15—11, 15—8.

W. M. Vickers, Racquet Club, defeated J. H. Thomson, University Club, 15—7, 15—10, 15—5.

J. A. McCausland, Racquet Club, defeated H. H. Lawson, University Club, 15—9, 15—8, 15—11.

A. W. Smith, Buffalo, defeated P. H. Greey, Racquet Club, 8—15, 12—15, 18—15, 18—16, 15—5.

C. Polley, Buffalo, defeated H. W. Weiss, University Club, 15—5, 12—15, 15—10, 15—5.

H. Levy, Hamilton, defeated W. S. Greening, Badminton and Racquet, 15—6, 3—15, 18—16, 16—17, 15—8.

S. M. Greey, Racquet Club, defeated F. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, 15—13, 15—15, 15—12, 15—12.

A. Martin, Hamilton, defeated J. T. Wilson, Ottawa, 15—8, 15—9, 15—11.

J. G. HALL DEFEATS WILLIAMS IN FINAL

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., Friday won the Florida men's tennis singles title by defeating R. Norris Williams 2d, New York, former captain of the American Davis Cup team, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

A doubles conclusion of a match halted by darkness Thursday afternoon resulted in Emmett J. Pare and John S. Millen defeating Fred C. Baggs and Marcel Rainville, 8—10, 15—13, 6—4, 6—3. The first sets were played Thursday. The summary:

FLORIDA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—CLAY COURT MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated R. Norris Williams 2d, New York, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Emmett J. Pare and John S. Millen defeated Fred C. Baggs and Marcel Rainville, 8—10, 15—18, 6—4, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. John Welsh and Craig Biddle defeated Miss Mary Kenny and T. B. McGlinn, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Barbara Phipps and Gordon Douglas Jr. defeated Miss Edna Brokaw and John S. Millen, 6—2, 7—9, 10—8.

Third Round

Miss Virginia Hilleary and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Rainville, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. John Welsh and Craig Biddle defeated Miss Barbara Phipps and Gordon Douglas Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Mrs. B. F. Stenz and F. C. Baggs defeated Miss Suzanne Gilmore and R. Norris Williams 2d, 7—5, 6—1.

SANTA CLARA NINE IS WINNER OVER U. C. L. A.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—University of Santa Clara's varsity baseball team initiated its visit to Southern California by defeating the University of California at Los Angeles, 8 to 2, in the opening game of the series.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2—	8	8	3
U. C. L. A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	3	3

Batteries—Gady and Axt; Griffith and Devlin. Umpire—J. E. Toman. Time—2h. 10m.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Southern California 46, Washington 31.
Connecticut Aggies 28, Maine 26.
Wesleyan 37, Williams 23.
Columbia 45, Georgetown 17.
Carleton 30, Monmouth 18.
Carroll 35, Ripon 26.
W. S. Teachers 78, Valparaiso 14.
Eureka 42, Illinois College 29.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Dartmouth 48, C. C. N. Y. 14.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

PICK-UPS

A CONFERENCE between Col. J. J. Rupert, president of the New York Yankees, and his star outfielder, G. H. Ruth, was held Friday in an attempt to straighten out the question of a salary existing between the two, but to no avail. Rupert is said to have offered the veteran $80,000 for two years, or $85,000 for one year. Ruth, however, is said to stand firm to his statement that he thinks he is worth $85,000 on a two-year contract. The home-run king will play in all of his team's exhibition games, despite the disagreement.

Manager J. W. Ens of the Pittsburgh Pirates has included rope skipping in the club's daily workouts.

The New York Giants' manager, J. J. McGraw, still is not satisfied with the present team he has to send on the diamond to face the Chicago White Sox. First Baseman Terry and Third Baseman Lindstrom are still missing from San Antonio and may be for some time to come. McGraw has Crawford as a capable understudy to Terry, but Lindstrom's absence has left a big hole in the other side of the infield. Reese or Farrell is a possible solution to this problem.

The Giants and White Sox have added seven games to their long list. The dates follow: March 11, 12, 20, 21, 24, 26 and 27.

G. W. Harper, veteran National League outfielder and last season with the Boston Braves, who traded him to the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League, has rejected the salary offered him several times. The club management recently notified him that if he did not accept the latest offer he would not be given another chance to sign.

The brilliant young pitcher, W. C. Ferrell, who won 21 games for Cleveland last season and who recently signed his contract, arrived in the Indians' New Orleans training camp Friday. He is in excellent condition, having kept in training during the winter months.

R. E. Walsh, son of the once famous pitcher, Edward Walsh, went into the box in a practice game Friday, and didn't do so well. He was pitching for the Yankee regulars against the recruits, allowing four hits, giving five bases on ball, making four wild pitches, and hitting one batter during his short stay in the box. A strong wind was blowing across the diamond, however, and may have been the cause of his wildness.

Glenn F. Wright will be field captain for the Brooklyn Robins during the coming season.

Although a heavy hitter last season, Detroit's first baseman, Alexander, was a very poor fielder, according to official averages. Of those who took part in more than 100 games, he fielded last with a percentage of .988, having 18 errors marked up against him. He has spent a great deal of time practicing footwork around a bag lately, and has shown marked improvement which, if it continues, should make him one of the leading first basemen in the circuit.

Manager D. P. Howley does not wish to overwork his Cincinnati Reds, so has told them not to do any more practicing until next Friday.

Center-Ice Stars Leading Scorers

An interesting feature of the Canadian-American Hockey League list of leading individual scorers for this week is the fact that the first four scorers are center-ice players, with Frank Waite of the Boston Tigers leading with 53 points. The others are Eugene Carrigan, Springfield; Arthur Chapman, Providence, and Lloyd Andrews of Philadelphia. The other starting center, Albert Hughes of New Haven, is fifth in the list, trailing only William Boyd, Boston right wing, by one point, to keep from being with the other centers.

Although Boyd, a right wing, is fifth, Gagnon, Providence right wing, is seventh, two points lower than Hughes. After these centers and right wings come two left wings in Harold Hart, Providence, and John Loucks of the Tigers. The only defenseman among the leading scorers is W. Reginald Mackey of the Boston Tigers, who has scored 17 goals and 7 assists for a total of 24 points. The high scorers:

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts.
Waite, Boston		23	30	53
Carrigan, Springfield		24	16	40
Chapman, Providence		22	16	38
Andrews, Philadelphia		21	16	37
Boyd, Boston		22	12	34
Hughes, New Haven		17	16	33
Gagnon, Providence		18	13	31
Hart, Providence		19	11	30
Loucks, Boston		20	7	27
Carroll, Philadelphia		16	10	26
Mackey, Boston		17	7	24
Lessard, Philadelphia		15	8	23
Dillon, Springfield		14	9	23

KENTVILLE SEXTET BEATS UNIVERSITY

Kentville Wildcats from Nova Scotia not only defeated University Club, 4 to 3, at the Boston Arena, Friday night, but accepted a challenge from the Boston Hockey Club, the other local amateur sextet, to play a game on the same ice tonight.

The visitors won the first game with University Club, Wednesday, 6 to 5, and since total goals also count, their margin was 10 to 8 on the round. The affair Friday night was inclined to be a little rough at times. Kentville outscored the locals, 3 to 2, in the first period, and each side scored once in the second, with the third session scoreless. The summary:

KENTVILLE		UNIVERSITY CLUB
Ferguson, W. Kennedy,	lw	rw, Curtis, Holland
Mosher, Marchant,	c	c, Chase, Blaney
Town, G. Kennedy,	rw	lw, Hilliard, Martin
McNeill, Parker,	ld	rd, Fitzgerald
Tellier, Bennett,	rd	ld, H. Bigelow, Clark
Leopold,	g	g, Newell

Score—Kentville 4, University Club 3. Goals—Mosher 2, Town, McNeill for Kentville; Holland 2, Hilliard for University Club. Assists—McNeill, Ferguson for Kentville; Hilliard for University Club. Referees—W. J. Stewart and Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TESTWUIDE ELECTED CAPTAIN

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—Robert L. Testwuide, Sheboygan, Wis., star all-around athlete, has been elected captain of the Swarthmore College basketball team for 1930-31.

IN AUSTRALIA
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The world-famous
Arch Preserver Shoes
are obtainable in N. S. W. only at David Jones'. New styles arrive by each Mail. Luxuriously appointed Shoe Salon is on the First Floor of the Great New Store in Sydney.
DAVID JONES'

Windsor Keeps in Race for Playoffs

Scores Win Against Cleveland—Toronto in Tie For Seventh Place

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Cleveland	22	9	8	116	70	53
Buffalo	24	3	12	93	60	51
London	22	4	13	107	80	48
Detroit	19	8	11	109	71	46
Windsor	19	8	12	114	83	46
Hamilton	8	8	22	83	107	24
Niagara Falls	7	6	24	62	112	20
Toronto	8	4	27	72	166	20

RESULTS FRIDAY

Windsor 3, Cleveland 2.
London 2, Toronto 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Cleveland Indians faced a determined Windsor club here Friday night in a keenly contested struggle resulting in a 3-to-2 victory for the Bulldogs and putting them on even terms with Detroit Olympics for fourth place in the International Hockey League for the time being at least.

WINDSOR		CLEVELAND
Emms, Duncan,	lw	rw, Doraty, Dunning, Laroche
Neville, Hinsperger,	c	c, Gray, McGuire
Carson, Lever,	rw	lw, M. Brophy, Williams, Clark
Arbour, Bellemer,	ld	rd, Young, Frew
S. Brown, Arbour,	rd	ld, McFarlane, Frew, Young
Cox,	g	g, Moore

Score—Windsor 3, Cleveland 2. Goals—Lever, Duncan, Emms for Windsor; Gray, Dunning for Cleveland. Assists—S. Brown, Carson for Windsor; Brophy for Cleveland. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The local Millionaires drew up on even terms with Niagara Falls in seventh place in the International Hockey League standing by holding the third-place London Club to a 2-all tie here on Friday night. The visitors twice had a one-goal lead, but were unable to hold it. The locals tied the score for the second and last time with five minutes to play in the third period. The summary:

TORONTO		LONDON
Proudlock, Oullette,	lw	rw, Brydson, Groh
Fields, Martin,	c	c, Rodden, Gresmor
McCalmon, Smith,	rw	lw, Sorrell, Rice
Berlet, Moore,	ld	rd, Loughlin, Pusie
McBride, Teasdale,	rd	ld, Holway, Briden
Fisher,	g	g, Dolson

Score—Toronto 2, London 2. Goals—O

Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Planning and Planting Your Garden

III—How and When to Plant

By EGBERT HANS
Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers

MAN may move about over most of the surface of the earth without much, if any, disturbance of his physical being. He may be "rooted" to the land of his birth, but only in a figurative sense. This is not so with plants and trees. . . . To move them from one location to another with the expectation that they will continue to live and prosper, represents a physical disturbance affecting their complete organism.

Yet there never was so much demand for the transplanting of shrubs and trees of all types and sizes as today. With the increased knowledge about plant life and its related science, with the availability of mechanical power and transportation facilities, that which a few years ago was considered unsafe if not impossible is becoming an everyday fact and activity.

Huge, age-old trees are being transplanted as if they were mere saplings. . . . The floral wealth and beauty dominating a certain region are sent far and away all over the land as climatic and soil conditions permit. The Rhododendrons and the Laurels of Virginia's mountain slopes are being shipped in train loads to be distributed in masses or in small groups in a thousand and one gardens.

The Hemlocks of the Adirondacks may move to the suburban homes of St. Louis or Detroit. I have known Dogwoods that heralded the coming of spring in the foothills of the Ozarks to settle down with contentment on an estate along the shore of the Great Lakes.

Collected Versus Nursery-Grown

When a nurseryman or landscape architect talks about "collected" Rhododendrons or Hemlocks, he does not refer to a certain much-prized "collection" of such plants or trees. In the vernacular of the plant man, the word "collected" is used to differentiate from the qualification "nursery-grown."

To "collect" Rhododendrons means to dig them out of their natural setting. These plans are taken as they come. They have not been prepared for the transplanting process as is the case with "nursery-grown" plants. In fact, the nursery, as its name implies, is a preparatory home where plants are made fit and ready for their final destination, this preparation consisting of successive directive planting and root pruning. The general distinction between "collected" and "nursery-grown" plants shown on the market is important as evidenced by the difference in the cost of the two. Sometimes this is based on the difference in the condition of the root system, sufficient space having been given the consequent chance of survival in the confined, paneled room of the eighteenth century to survive transplanting. Nature has equipped these plants, as we discussed in an earlier article, with which soluble plant food and moisture are demanded in the soil by the roots and is conducted upward through the cell-channels to be finally evaporated through the leaves. This establishes a system of food entrance, food storage and food outlet. Inasmuch as this action is continuous, there exists a direct relationship and balance between the underground root system and the branches and foliage above ground, a balance often disregarded because we see only the latter and not the former.

When a plant is removed, a certain proportion of the root system is lost or injured during the process of digging, transportation and resetting.

There follows that a reduced amount of soluble plant food and moisture is being taken up by this reduced root system. Thus the above mentioned balance between the root system on the one hand and the branches and leaves on the other has been disturbed. The leaves will evaporate more moisture than the roots can supply—the tree will draw on its stored food supply and weaken. Therefore the evaporation must be minimized by trimming the top in a like proportion that the roots were "trimmed" in order that the balance may be re-established. If little damage was done to the roots, then a little trimming of the top will suffice. By removing a few whole branches, rather than "stubbing" the tree, its original shape may be preserved or even improved.

Care for Four Seasons

So it is evident that the main requirement for successful transplanting means little more than careful handling of the roots while digging, transporting and resetting the plant, and also during the period it takes the plant to recuperate from the shock it received.

Plants will continue to live, depending on their storage, but without proper care are liable to die months afterward during severe heat, and success must not be taken for granted until at least the run of the four seasons has been completed.

If the moving of large valuable shrubs or trees is being considered, much can be gained by previous root pruning, as illustrated in the accompanying sketch. The object of root pruning is to secure a new growth of numerous young fibrous roots that will enlarge and facilitate the feeding system of the plant or tree.

This root pruning need not be limited to the nursery. If you wish to transplant a certain tree growing in natural conditions, you can increase the chances for successful transplanting by root pruning a year previous to transplanting.

Large trees are often moved in winter with a frozen ball of earth which severs part of some roots but leaves the cohesion of the remaining roots and the earth around them undisturbed.

Full Root System

Another, and by many considered a better, way to move large trees is in the early spring while the tree is dormant, applying what is called the "full root system." One starts digging tentatively far enough away from the trunk to avoid cutting any of the roots. The latter are combed out carefully and covered with burlap to prevent drying out and exposure to wind. Around the center of the tree roots a certain amount of earth will remain unbroken. The tree is then loosened, lifted out of the hole, and transported to its new location with the utmost care not to injure root, trunk or branch. A hole large enough to include the full length of all roots has been prepared so that the latter can resume their previous position.

The advantage of this method lies in the fact that, inasmuch as less roots were destroyed, the top does not require so extensive a pruning, and the tree, which may have been selected for its shape, need not suffer any alterations.

One cannot sufficiently emphasize the fact that the most common cause of loss in transplanting results from careless handling of the roots. It may be during the short moments after the digging of the plant, during its transportation from old to new location, or while it stands in the uncovered hole, when a slight delay or mishap may leave the roots exposed to sun and wind, that the damage is done.

Filling the Hole

Another cause of apparently mysterious and unaccountable loss of plant life is to be found in the manner of filling the hole after the plant has been set. When filling the hole, always remember the roots and fibers secure their soluble food through close contact with the soil particles and their separating voids. It is therefore very important that the root and fiber be indeed in contact with the soil. Mere dumping of soil round the newly set plant does not establish this contact. Unless this soil is carefully tamped, with allowance for settlement, frequently and intermittently watered, and just as carefully packed around and under the roots and fibers, this contact cannot be established. As the soil settles, the roots find themselves in air pockets or vacuums on which they cannot feed, and must therefore decay and deprive the plant of its food.

When plants arrive from the nursery, and planting cannot be immediately attended to, they should be "heeled in" at once. A trench should be dug in which they can be laid side by side and covered with loose dirt. When ready to plant, make the hole or trench considerably larger than the estimated need in order that a good layer of loose dirt may be laid all around the roots and that the latter need not be twisted and broken.

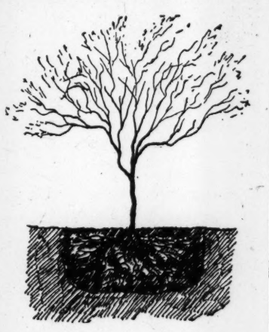
When watering be sure that the water goes to the roots where it is intended to go and where it is needed. A shallow basin around the plant is helpful. Later on a layer of leaves or peatmoss will keep the moisture in the soil. Hot and dry winds are very dangerous to newly planted evergreens and fatal to exposed roots.

Evergreens planted in the spring and continuing apparently in good condition enter their most critical period during the following months of July or August. They need a daily watering if the season is a hot and dry one, and this should be done after sundown. A screen of burlap or cheesecloth placed on the side of the prevailing wind is helpful to reduce transpiration and break the heat of the sun.

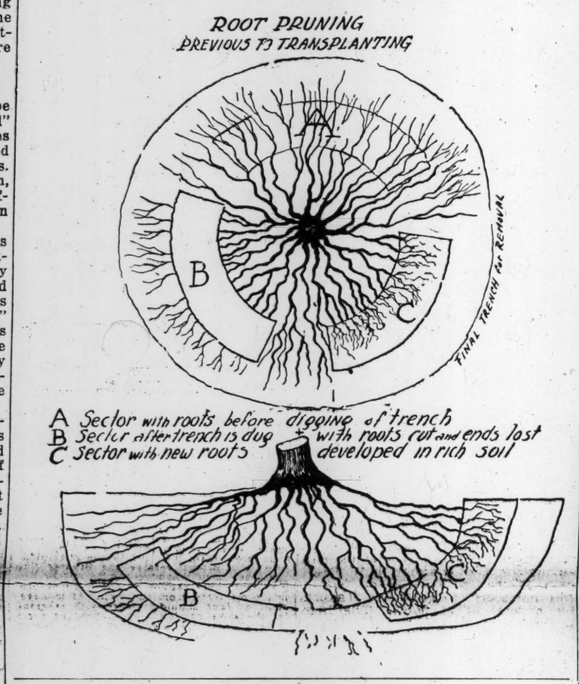
The answer to the question "When to plant?" becomes more and more generous in time limits. Of course, the dormant period remains the most favorable, but shrubs and trees can be moved at all times if this should be required by circumstances or emergencies. In each case the result will depend on the care used. As we become acquainted with the plant's manner of living, its requirements, and needs, there is hardly a question which cannot be answered in a satisfactory manner by plain common sense.

[The fourth article in this series of five will appear next Saturday.]

A Plantation That Can Be Made Up of "Collected" Plants Such as Hemlock, Rhododendron, Dogwoods and Cedars Supplying All the Elements of a Picturesque Composition.



Roots and Fibers Cannot Readily Feed in Open Air Spaces. The Soil Should Be Well Tamped and Packed Around and Under the Roots.



Growing Gloxinias From Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Portland, Me.

WHO has not felt the desire, when reading the seed catalogues, to try experiments! The pictures are so fascinating and the descriptions so alluring we want to try this and that, having been assured by the catalogue that it is of "easiest culture"! This proved true, however, in the case of growing gloxinias from seed, and one marvels that these tiny atoms can develop in five months to good-sized flowering plants with tubers the size of a walnut.

The seed being very fine, the earth must be sifted. Boxes about three inches deep with an inch and a half of earth are good for starting the seed and a piece of glass must be placed over the box to insure keeping the earth and the atmosphere moist and warm. If signs of mold appear on the surface of the earth it is well to place the glass crosswise, leaving two opposite corners uncovered, that a circulation of air may be obtained. Care must be taken to have only a light covering of earth over the tiny seeds and the planting should be done in March. Watering can be easily and safely accomplished by wetting a small whisk-brush and gently shaking the brush over the box if a fine spray for the purpose is not at hand.

A large proportion of the seeds germinate and, if sown near together, it will be necessary to thin out the seedlings and this can be safely done with a small pair of tweezers. As the seedlings grow they no longer need the glass covering, and must be transplanted into boxes that have been filled with earth to give depth for the roots, care being exercised not to plant the tiny tubers too deep and to keep the earth moist. Later on, three-inch paper pots make a good change until the seedlings are planted in larger flower pots to blossom. Gloxinias very soon need richness in the soil because they quickly take the goodness from the soil and must be constantly nourished. Through the hottest part of July and August days it was sometimes found helpful to hang tissue paper in the window in which the seedlings were growing to protect the plants from too direct rays of the sun.

To insure success and a variety of flowers, it is important to procure seed from a reliable source and to get a hybrid strain. The flowers are larger than the old variety and often have six or seven petals. When choosing the plants to keep, if lack of space makes this necessary, it is well to decide according to the color of the leaves as this seems to promise different colors in the flowers. Save plants of light and of dark green foliage, of reddish hue, and with plainly marked veining. All these will be found in a well-mixed strain.

To watch the progress from tiny mosslike growth to plants with large leaves and beautiful flowers in a few months was well worth the little time and work involved, and another marvelous story of the seed catalogue was proved true!

DOROTHEA A. DAVIS.

Gloxinia From Seed.

Waking the Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cos Cob, Conn.

EARLY in March, just before the first snowdrop appears, our work in the garden begins in earnest. The winter work, such as the cleaning of summer bulbs, the planning, and the ordering of new material was finished in February. With the coming of March we must go out of doors to do our garden work, and prepare for the advent of spring and another garden season. The more work done at this time, the more time there will be later to spend in pure enjoyment of the beauty of the garden in spring dress.

The daffodils and early tulips will be in flower in the northern United States in early April, and the garden must look tidy to provide a fitting background for these first important flowers of the new season. No matter how carefully the borders were cleaned in the autumn, winter will have thrown up numerous stones and made the borders uneven. Before the plants start growth we may use a bamboo rake on the borders without fear of injuring tender growths. At the same time we will remove any old flower stalks that are left over. The grass, too, will need a thorough raking in order to remove the dead spears. We will wish the tender green of the first grass to be seen to best advantage.

The task of weeding may be commenced very early. In clearing the borders of any weeds that exist at this time, we are lightening the task of weeding in summer. The chickweed, aside from being the most pestiferous of weeds, claims the honor of being the first flower of spring. Just a day or two of warm sun is necessary to bring the small flowers of this plant into bloom. Many other small, but nevertheless troublesome plants may be found if the borders are gone over thoroughly. The iris clumps may be freed of the grasses that always seem to find them a congenial haven. While working over the irises it will be wise to remove every vestige of last year's foliage. Some gardeners maintain that the iris clumps should be lightly burned over, too. All this is done to do away with any egg or larvæ of the iris borer that might be waiting for favorable weather to stir it into activity.

The plants of foxglove, Canterbury bell, sweet William, and primrose, as well as violas and certain dianthus, will still be sitting under the flower pots or baskets that have protected them from overmuch moisture about the crowns and the freezing and thawing so injurious to plants that retain much of their foliage. It will be wise to leave this protection in place until the weather becomes quite settled. No doubt new leaves are already forming on these plants, and a late freeze would disfigure the foliage badly. On sunny days the coverings might safely be taken off, but they should not be left off at night until early April, when the tulips and daffodils are in bloom.

Building Up Peonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Springfield, O.

The most critical period in the life of a young peony plant arrives when it slowly raises its cold red nose into the raw spring weather. The young shoots are very brittle, and if broken off at this stage of growth, will have no successor to take their places, and the plant will be practically ruined for years.

Let us study the habits of a peony. Every individual shoot that came up last year, grew, bloomed and matured in a healthy manner, left two offspring. These "children" were the fat red buds or "eyes" formed at the base of the mother stalk, just at or slightly below the surface of the ground. They are what you now observe, in their own turn, growing up this spring, and it is their duty to "manufacture" other eyes or buds for next year's growth. Now if any one shoot is broken off in its early stage of growth, there is nothing left with which to develop a succession for another year. Even the cutting of blooms with too long a stem, so that too few leaves are remaining, will materially affect the quality of next year's plant and bloom. Any peony clump cut heavily will never grow as fine flowers as it would were it permitted to retain all its foliage for the first two or three years after planting. Even after a clump has been built up to great vigor, at least three good leaves should be left on each stalk to mature next year's embryo stems, and all stems should not be cut—leave a few whole with all their foliage. Also, it is advantageous if seed pods are removed directly after the petals fall.

So when your peony starts into growth this spring, protect it from animals and children by means of trellis or wire.

Peonies should be in a hardy border, where they can be cultivated. Every spring the soil should be loosened around each hill with a spading fork. If your peonies are not doing well, you may have planted them too deeply. Their crowns should be only slightly below the surface of the soil, and the first winter after planting they should be covered with straw to prevent the young divisions being heaved out of the ground by action of the frost. Also, if you simply must use manure on them, use only thoroughly rotted and place it away from the crown of the plant. Manure placed directly over the crown induces rot. And one reason some peonies do not bloom well is that they are shaded by trees. Their greatest vigor is attained when planted in full sun in the northern states.

In England Now

All kinds of bedding plants in frames, such as calceolarias, pentstemons, echeverias, and border carnations should now be ventilated freely. The frame lights must be opened on the leeward side; so that no cold draughts enter. Any watering which is necessary should be done in the early morning, so that the atmosphere may be dry before night. The soil will have become a little sour on the surface during winter, and much good will be done if the surface is loosened with a pointed stick.

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RADIO — AVIATION

Radio and Good Music

By KEYES PORTER

LIKE the auto, a mechanical instrument that serves men badly and well, the radio is an accomplished fact. It has, for good or bad, come to stay, if for no other reason than that a gigantic investment is represented by the factories making radio sets, the stores selling them and the radiocasting companies giving them something to do. As a force in our daily life radio occupies our attention more hours daily than the telephone or the newspaper. The leisure of the average American—a leisure growing ever greater by virtue of countless mechanical aids to effortless living and by virtue of the tendency toward shorter working hours—is creating an increasing void which entertainment, surging in from the outside instead of bubbling or gushing forth from within, must fill.

We only have to glance at the program page of any newspaper to see how much radio entertainment is offered daily to fill this need. The mass of items is enormous and it is bewildering in its variety. When we consider the immense strides radio has taken in the last three years—on the mechanical side as well as in the quality of programs constantly given—the optimist can sit back somewhat more than satisfied. Some 13,000,000 sets now carry these programs into as many homes. With about 27,000,000 families in the United States, the saturation point is thus seen to be some way off. And as these last 14,000,000 families come to be served we can expect an even more generous menu.

Infancy Period Passed

Radio has passed its period of infancy. It is fast growing up. Today radio shows, as does the adolescent boy, long awkward arms and legs, but, like the boy, it shows much promise. It already has much to its credit. But, again, like the boy, it needs some pretty close watching and no little correction. As a medium of communication nothing has been devised by man that is more universal or more immediate than the radio. It is a wonder that stirs the imagination and thrills when something exceptional comes over the ether as King George's voice or that of Admiral Byrd. But natural science is piling wonders on wonders so rapidly that we quickly accept marvelous inventions as matters of fact.

For some weeks I have been listening to all sorts of programs—"the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night" almost—and I have been greatly impressed by some things and not so much by others.

It seems to me that a heavy responsibility falls upon the announcers to give accurate information at all times, and accuracy implies correct pronunciation, including proper names. Governor Roosevelt's name was heard over the air recently, pronounced in two ways in as many minutes. The latter time we heard it correctly, with the long o. Proper foreign names—places and especially composers—and titles of musical compositions in foreign languages present a real problem. Some strange sounds come to our ears so that we would gladly see English become the universal language—as, indeed, it may with the increase of international radiocasting. Then I think it is a poor policy to present standard musical works in strange or even distorted arrangements without stating that a special arrangement is being used. The "Song of India" came over recently almost unrecognizable—and not by a jazz band either. When an announcer says, "We will now present a tempo of a sonata" (meaning movement or section of a composition), nobody knows what he is talking about. When another tells us that a certain eminent Russian conductor knew all the Russian folk songs at the age of four, we say it is impossible, as there are thousands of such songs. Such a statement is unfair to the conductor and very misleading to the public. And when an announcer lately said, "Down through the ages Cavalleria Rusticana has come to us . . ." I was tempted to send him a history of modern music—one that goes back to 1890.

An Announcer's Needs

These may seem like fine points—they are. So is multiplication made up of fine points. You are correct or you aren't. And the vast majority of the listening public does not know when many such mistakes are made. The announcers in the larger stations have no easy job—nobody will deny that—and the several I have met are splendid, likeable, competent men, but the group, by and large, will have to do some studying. It is not an enviable job. It is one calling for a lot of knowledge and good taste as well. Whatever you do, you will get blamed by somebody.

On the matter of policy, there are some other points to be made. Many programs printed in the papers are presented only in part—we are promised more than is delivered. "But we're getting it for nothing," the reader will say. Is he? Who pays the advertising costs, whatever the advertising medium? The manufacturer or the customer? Apart from the fact that you buy your radio with the understanding based upon experience that you will hear all sorts of things over it, it must be remembered that offerings that are apparently free are paid for by a system of transferred costs.

The public is paying, one way or another, for its radio entertainment, but over such a broad population that the payment is nowhere felt. Sooner or later the public will have to pay directly, as we do for the telephone. Since the public is paying, even if indirectly, it is entitled to accurate, adequate information from the announcers, just as it requires it of its best newspapers. Whether or not the public is entitled to a higher average of programs is another question. Public opinion—always a very complex thing with only a relatively few voices heard—will demand the types of programs it wants.

Passing up several other criticisms that could be made, we come to the happier side—to some of the splendid achievements of radio. In the field of music, where the advance has been most striking, the optimist again can view with pleasure an ever-increasing amount of the world's best music performed by the greatest artists—soloists, orchestras, opera companies, choruses, etc. The relation between the increasingly higher standards and the increasing efficiency of the radio as an instrument is very close. There is no lag in giving the instruments something very worth while to convey. It took some time to convince Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony, that the machine was ready to convey his orchestra's playing to our homes. Now he is so won over that he is spending several weeks studying technical problems in the laboratory. When great musicians co-operate with great engineers, more than unusual results can confidently be expected.

The repetition, within a short time, of great works—symphonies or concertos—has been noteworthy this year. It is only by hearing again and again the greatest works that their deepest beauties begin to unfold. So many persons have been frightened away from "symphonies" in the past and unnecessarily, they are now finding out. Some of these works are not at all terrifying and some are, these people are now learning with surprise, rather pleasant to listen to.

The general suspicion long entertained in musical circles that the larger orchestral works of Beethoven, Strauss, Wagner, Tchaikovsky and many others, were really quite worth listening to is coming to be shared by a very large number that never saw a symphony orchestra. The letters that pour into radiocasting stations show that. More first class music has been on the air so far this season than one could have heard in a whole season 10 or 15 years ago in the concert halls of New York.

The number of first rank artists who have so far withstood offers to appear before the microphone is exceedingly small. Paderewski and Kreisler are the greatest in this diminishing minority group. If predictions are in order, I will say two seasons will see Kreisler signed up, while Paderewski's next visit to America will be the occasion of his playing to millions of listeners. It is not the greatest artists who need fear loss of their audiences because of air performances. The phonograph was looked on at first with suspicion as an opponent of the concert artist, but, instead of ruining concert business, it helped build it up. People still like to see the artist. Arthur Judson, noted concert manager, has a large organization devoted exclusively to radio program work.

Too Much Good Music

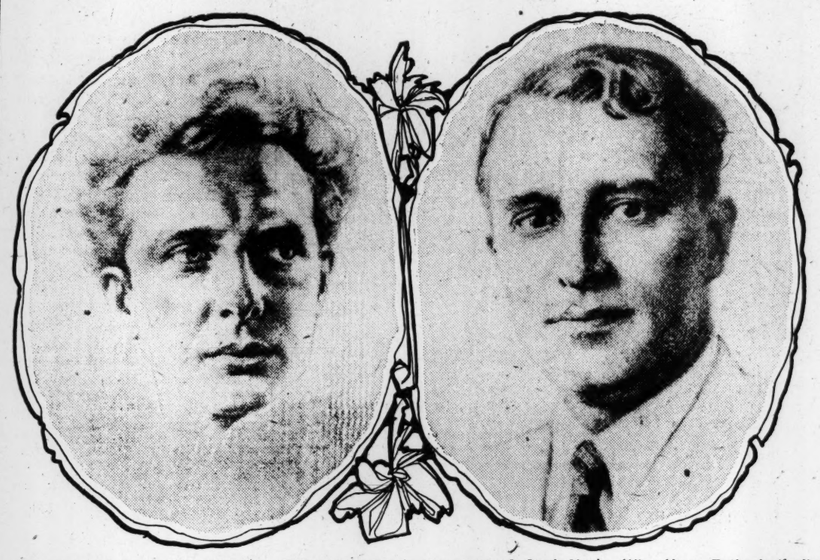
There is no longer any question of the amount or quality of music offered on the better programs. The question is rather, Aren't we hearing too much music? I believe that more good music is on the air each week than can profitably be heard by anyone. And the higher the quality of music, the sooner we come to the point of diminishing returns from such music. Fond as I am of music, I have found when reviewing for a paper that 20 concerts in one week brought music down to an almost positive repulsion. We can certainly have too much of music, even when we really listen to it. And if we listen carelessly or let music serve as a background it ceases to serve its artistic purpose. Nothing will kill good music more quickly than treating it with indifference—a condition that easily arises if we hear too frequently even the best works.

These suggestions are not made with any idea that the volume of good music over the air is going to decrease. The tendency is undoubtedly in the opposite direction. But if music is to retain its good influence we must give it a balanced place in our lives. We cannot afford to spoil it for ourselves by having too much. Of course there will always be the tendency to overdo on the part of those who are first "discovering" the better music. With the young growing up, with the enormous number of children studying music in most of the schools of the country, the fresh audiences will always be made up of vast numbers. To keep them fresh can be done only by use of moderation and increasing discrimination between various grades of musical excellence.

As to the life of musical compositions, there is no greater test of the vitality, the lasting appeal of a work, than repeated hearings. I have been impressed by the ease with which certain works become threadbare on several hearings. On the other hand, some works are so gigantic in conception and so ingenious in execution that they yield more when heard the thirtieth or fortieth time than they did at first. But such works are not too numerous—unfortunately.

On the whole the class of music that will be exposed most uncomfortably by the radio is jazz. The reaction against jazz, already in force for some time, is being given a strong support. The poverty of musical ideas that are original and the tremendous amount of borrowing from the masters will be shown up more rapidly by the constant repititions of popular music—in dance halls, cabarets and so on—but as steady fare it can't hold its own. People who five years ago had never heard an orchestral work are now fast becoming familiar with a wide list of master works.

In melodic invention, in rhythmic variety and in combinations of the widest assortment of instruments ever used by man (as heard in a full symphony orchestra), symphonic music is an eloquent giant overtowering a monotonous, inarticulate child. As an accompaniment to dancing, jazz will be with us for a long time. But as a really recreative force, ministering to the deeper needs of man, the music that is needed is the more highly organized music—the work of the great who could communicate their thoughts by means of many types of instruments and the human voice, the work of composers who had the widest technical means of expression at their finger tips. It is such music that millions today constantly hear over the radio where five years ago only a few thousand ever went to a concert hall.



Leopold Godowsky (Left) and Arthur Judson, Leaders in the Field of Good Music, Who Have Enthusiastically Accepted Radio.

'Magnetic Storms' a Problem

AN OPPONENT more difficult to cope with than static confronts radio engineers when they venture into the field of international program exchanges, on short waves, according to C. W. Horn, general engineer of the National Broadcasting Company. The new enemy is the so-called magnetic storm, an effect known to electrical engineers for years.

"We have known for many years that the magnetic storms affect landline communications to quite an extent and influence delicate instruments, such as ships' compasses," said Mr. Horn. "However, it is only in recent years, since the advent of long-distance radio communication, particularly on short waves, that we have noticed any great effect from this source.

"It is a peculiar fact that the magnetic disturbances act differently in the case of long waves. Dr. L. W. Austin, of the Bureau of Standards, who has been making measurements for many years on long waves, reports a general increase in signal strength at about the time that magnetic disturbances take place.

"We have found that these disturbances react in just the opposite manner on short waves. That is, they reduce the signal strength very greatly and seem to offer impedance to the passage of the wave."

The uncertainty as to when magnetic storms may be expected makes it difficult to plan transatlantic program exchanges in advance, Mr. Horn explained. Twice last week the National Broadcasting Company's attempts to relay European programs in this country were defeated by magnetic storms, which attacked the programs coming from England and Germany, and made it impossible to pick them up on this side of the ocean.

Static is an enemy which engineers believe can be partially conquered. Static does not reduce the strength of the signals, but is an interference, manifesting itself in the form of noise. It is conceivable that programs might be radiocast at such high power that the interference from static might be reduced to a point where it would not be objectionable. In other words, static might not be eliminated, but it might possibly be weak in ratio compared with the signal strength.

No one really knows much about the causes of magnetic storms, according to Mr. Horn, but there seems to be a general belief among scientists that the sun spots, of which so much has been heard in the last few years, are responsible to a large degree. During the periods of greatest sun-spot activity the earth is bombarded by streams of electrons which react upon the magnetic lines of force surrounding the earth. The aurora borealis is believed to be associated in some manner with these phenomena.

During the last several years, during which very high sun-spot activity has been noticed, there has also been a large number of these magnetic storms. Astronomers' records, according to Mr. Horn, show that the periods of greatest sun-spot activity evidently run in cycles of approximately 11 years. The activity is now on the decline, and for the next five or six years improved conditions in radio reception are to be expected.

"This gives us a great deal of hope," said Mr. Horn, "and a breathing spell during which scientists and engineers will actively pursue their investigations, and perhaps find a way of overcoming some of nature's eccentric and irresponsible behavior."

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, at its observatory at Cheltenham, Md., has made many studies of the magnetic storms, and their reports on these and other natural phenomena have been widely used by NBC engineers in working up their plans for international broadcasts.

Whatever knowledge can be gained in this field is much more valuable than reports of probable weather conditions, Mr. Horn points out, for the worst that can be expected of the weather is sharp electrical storms resulting in static. Observations of the weather are of value only in so far as variations in weather may possibly be caused by the same agency that affects long-distance radio transmission: the sun spots.

Failure of programs originating on the other side of the Atlantic and transmitted to this country on short waves to arrive at a high enough volume level to permit reradiocasting is less likely during the next few years than in the year just past, according to Mr. Horn, although such attacks by magnetic storms are not likely to cease entirely.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Tommy Hoag, xylophonist.
5:15 Organ Recital.
5:45 Skinner Organ Recital, Chandler Goldthwait.
6:00 WEEI Dinner Music; news.
7:00 Austin King, tenor.
7:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:15 One-act comedy, "Poor Jim."
7:30 Lewandos' Organ Melodies, Edith Lang, organist.
8:00 Foot Stimulators' Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Launderland Lyrics: Fred Waldner, tenor; Retting and Platt piano duo; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Talk, Mrs. Charles H. Geissler.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:45 "Phantom Fingers."
6:02 Recital—Edith Noyes Greene.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Safer Massachusetts" period.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest program.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Studio music.
7:30 NBC, The Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; soprano soloist; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": one-act play; band.
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:30 "Criminal Law." Gleason L. Archer.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press": Concord (N. H.) Monitor-Patriot; Governor Winant, W. P. Newell, Albert S. Baker, speakers; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 "Dixie Trail": sketch and music.
10:30 Time; Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 The Motorists' Guide.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:45 Davol Book of the Opera: "Tannhauser."
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Novite Knights.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 CBS, Bernhard Levitow and Commodore Ensemble.
8:00 CBS, "Exploring the Jungle for Science," Dr. Arthur Torrance.
8:15 CBS, Babson Finance Period.
8:30 CBS, "Dixie Echoes": Negro spirituals.
9:00 CBS, Nit Wit Hour.
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": soloists; balalaikas.
10:00 CBS, Paramount-Publix Hour.
11:00 Time; news; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Greater Lynn Community program.
5:10 Organ recital, Eileen Whalen.
5:30 Norwegian Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 WHDH Toreadors.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 9

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:05 p. m.—Jack and Charlie.
1:15 "The New England Town," Richard K. Morton.
1:30 Howard D. Harrington, tenor.
1:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Marketsmen: soloists; orchestra.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 Masterpiece Pianist; reader.
3:30 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh Book Talk.
4:0 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman's hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: soloists; quartets; instrumental trio; Chandler Goldthwaite, organist.
6:00 Coes and Young Candlelight Hour.
7:00 NBC, Durant sketch: "Custer's Last Stand."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk, William S. Packer.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Martha Attwood, soprano; Renee Chemet, violinist; orchestra, direction of Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions; orchestra, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p. m.—Hillcrest Pageant of Empires.
1:43 Edward McHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Melody Parade."
4:00 Morey Pearl's orchestra.
5:00 Chimes; NBC, National Religious Service.
6:00 Michael Ahern, baritone; Harry Goldman, cellist.
6:30 American Legion Hour: speaker, Henry J. (Sailor) Ryan.
7:00 Time; Apollo Musical Chocolate Box; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:15 Collier's Hour: sketches and music.
9:15 "Woman of Sychar."
10:15 Digest; time.
10:31 WBZ Players: "On Bail."
11:15 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 to 11 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—Paul Shirley program.
12:30 CBS, from London: J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, introduced by Frederic William Wile.
12:45 Paul Shirley program.
1:00 Dudley Carollers.
2:00 CBS, Montreal La Presse Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: vocal group.
5:00 CBS, "News Reel of the Air"; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, The Rev. Donald Grey Barnhouse.
6:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson, Helen Barr, soloists; male trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, O-Cedar Time; soloists; orchestra.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Flufferettes: sketch; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Twinplex Twins.
7:45 CBS, "Art in Industry Pays Dividends," Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Soloists and orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "In a Russian Village": soloist; quartet; balalaikas.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Quin Ryan, guest announcer; Muriel LaFrance, soprano; Redferne Hollinshead, tenor; Arnold Johnson's orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Royal's Poet of the Organ, Jesse Crawford: all-Donaldson.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch: "Thought."
1:00 Time; news; Capitol Theater (Allston) organ recital.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": Hawaiian music and readings.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio music.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio music.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

Canadian Wires Aided by Radio

WHEN wires go down in future storms in Canada, the telegraph systems in the Dominion will go right on transmitting, for the first of a batch of licenses have been issued to the Canadian National Telegraphs and the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs. These licenses are all for powerful short wave transmitting stations in Toronto.

The Canadian National Railways has been granted four licenses, the Canadian Pacific Railways two. These are the first of the U calls used in Canada. International call letters have left free the combinations from UOZ to VAA. The latter starts the Canadian call lists. Arrangements have now been made to use combinations of UW and UX. Four of the stations will be UWF, UWE, UWT and UWS, while the Canadian Pacific Railway stations have been assigned UXI and UXP.

The stations will operate from 4475 kilocycles (67.04 meters) to 11,925 kilocycles (25.16 meters). They range in power from 400 watts to 10 kilowatts and will keep in contact with Quebec City, Moncton, Vancouver and Winnipeg on the CNR line, and with Montreal and Winnipeg on the CPR line. Each station is designed for operation to one city.

More short-wave stations of this type are foreseen, there already being quite a number in operation, mainly in the outposts and isolated places throughout the Dominion. One grain broker in Winnipeg has a series of these stations from Vancouver to Montreal, which operate every day with only his market quotations. This is in conjunction with the CPR as there is no room for a third telegraph system in the Dominion. The same operator has a number of stations in the northland for use of his aerial transportation interests, a transport company which ranks third or fourth on the continent.

Central Europe's Flying Progresses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prague

GREAT developments in aviation have been made in Czechoslovakia during the last three years. The number of flights made, and passengers, mail and freight carried are far in excess of the figures for 1926, and each succeeding year witnesses an increase in every section, and lessened risks. During 1929, for example, there were only 15 emergency landings, of which 9 were due to rough weather, and 5 to engine trouble. In 1928, the total number of passengers carried was 21,854, and freights amounted to 645,118 kilograms; for 1930, there should, on present calculations, be 50,000 passengers and over 900,000 kilograms respectively.

During the coming 1930 season, new air stations are to be built at Karlsbad, Hradec Kralove (Koeniggratz), Teplitz-Schoenau and Budweis, and extensions will be made at Prague (Kbely), Bratislava, Bruenn, Uzhorod, etc. The air line Prague-Bruenn-Bratislava, will be used for night services, the necessary lighthouses, landing signals, etc., being constructed at the present time.

Great progress has also been made in the air section of the Czechoslovak Army, particularly as regards the standards of flying generally, and in the matter of safety. Night flying has been improved, a new type of parachute (Type FPS), has been very successful in all tests, and the victories of Czechoslovak military airmen, in the Little Entente competitions and abroad, have inspired much confidence at home.

In Austria, all the hitherto existing air lines will be opened for the 1930 season. On the Innsbruck-Zurich service, the intermediate station in future will be not Constance, but Bregenz. Increased services will be offered on the line, Vienna-Graz-Agram-Belgrade, and contact with southeast Europe established. During the 1929 season, not one serious accident occurred on Austrian territory.

The Listener Speaks

JESSICA DRAGONETTE seems inevitably associated with Friday evening radiocasts. For months the Philco "Theater Memories" programs featured her voice, and now that this series has been transferred to Columbia on Wednesdays, with Lois Bennett singing the soprano solos, Miss Dragonette is carrying on her traditions in the Cities Service concert at 8 o'clock, through the WEAF chain.

The particular type of tuneful operetta number to which her voice is so well suited is more than ever in favor now that the various Victor Herbert, Lehar and Strauss revivals are in progress. The best example of this kind on Friday's program was the "Merry Widow" waltz, which was sung with all the combined lightheartedness and sentiment which belong to its proper interpretation.

Miss Dragonette departed a little from her usual fields in offering a Hungarian gypsy air and in joining with the Cavaliers in the "Old Folks at Home."

In the Cities Service concerts the tenor who joins Jessica Dragonette in various duets is Leo O'Rourke. Rosario Bourdon continues to direct a very capable orchestra, whose selections range from the latest popular dance numbers to things operatic and classic. They are not entirely immune to the influence of moving picture theme songs, either, and two of these slipped into the program last time. "The Pagan Love Song" has enough individuality to make it stand out a head and shoulders above its contemporaries of last season, but the "Chant of the Jungle" seems to have less claim to continued popularity.

Friday's program also contained numbers by John Seagle, baritone, and Sascha Fidelman, violinist.

At 10 o'clock the stations of both the Columbia and NBC networks radiocast the speech delivered by Lord Robert Baden-Powell at a banquet given in his honor by the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America. The founder of the world-wide Boy Scout movement, which has grown from its beginning in England in 1908 to include branches in practically all civilized countries, spoke with a feeling of deep sincerity in his voice on the opportunity for international understanding and co-operation for good which exists within the Scout organization.

D. M.

New Honolulu Station

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

HILO, T. H. — The Honolulu Broadcasting Company has received from the Federal Radio Commission at Washington, D. C., its license authority to operate a broadcast station. The new station's call letters are to be KGMB. The frequency allocation is 1320 kilocycles (227.1 meters), and the station will operate with a maximum power of 1000 watts.

Test programs will be continued for several weeks, after which the station will officially go on the air with one of the most elaborate programs ever presented in Hawaii. The studios of the company are located in the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in Honolulu.

World Air Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE use of the airplane in New Guinea has proved very successful. It was found, however, that the wood and fabric machine soon succumbed to the damp, tropical climate. Two Junkers all-metal machines are now in use and make the journey from the coast to the gold fields three or four times a day, as compared with the seven or eight days formerly occupied by native carriers.

Belgian Line Expands

The Belgian Sabena line has doubled its capital and widened its sphere of activity. A line from Antwerp to Madagascar via the Congo is proposed which will be operated jointly by France and Belgium. The section from Paris to the East African coast will be a joint affair. Belgium will work the Antwerp-Brussels-Paris section and France the section from the African coast to Madagascar.

The Belgian Government has decided to have an air survey carried out of a marshy district near Bukam in the Congo. This will be done by the Sabena firm.

New Central Service

A new air service from Prague in Czechoslovakia to Cluj in Rumania via Brno, Kosice, and Uzhorod is to be opened in the spring of this year.

Asian Air Mail

The Compagnie Air Asie is the amalgamation of the companies which carry out French air activities in Indo-China and the East. This company will take over French mails from the Dutch Air line at Bangkok and convey them to Saigon. This, at present, is an experimental arrangement, but may become permanent. Meanwhile preparations are in progress for a network of air lines in the Far East.

Syria-Marseilles Service

The first regular weekly air mail service between Syria and Marseilles was inaugurated in the summer of last year. The route followed is Naples, Corfu, Athens, Castelorizo. A daily seaplane service came into operation in December.

Next French Air Show

The date of the next French Aero Show has been fixed for December, 1930, and will be held as usual at the Grand Palais, under the managership of M. Andre Granet.

"It's an Ill Wind"

The local air transport service in Iceland has not proved remunerative, but an unexpected use for the airplane service was found in detecting the location of schools of herring. Two more German planes are being imported for this work.

Italian Tunisian Station

Owing to the Franco-Italian agreement reached in March, last year, Italy has opened a seaplane station next to the French one at Khereddine, on the shore of El Bahira in Tunisia. It is proposed to fly three routes: Tunis-Cagliari-Rome, Tunis-Palermo-Rome and a direct express service to Rome. The first two will be biweekly and the third once a week. The time will be about four hours.

20-Seat Ships for Sweden

In Sweden the passenger traffic of the Svensk Aero-transport has increased about 70 per cent, as compared with 1928, with the result that larger and faster aircraft are to be put into service. These will be three-engined, 20-seater Fokker or Junkers machines.

New Balkan Lines

The national air traffic company in Jugoslavia, Aeroput, is extending the line which was opened last year between Belgrade and Skopije to Salonica. This will connect the European airways network with the Ægean Sea. Another line will be from Belgrade to Montenegro via Bosnia and Herzogovina. This will open up the west of Jugoslavia and connect with the capital and the Adriatic Sea.

Airport Ratings

THE municipal airport at Pontiac, Mich., has been issued the first rating under the Airport Rating Regulations of the Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce, it is announced by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics. "The rating issued to the Pontiac airport," he said, "is known as A-1-A, the highest issued under the Airport Rating Regulations.

"However, it is not intended that an A-1-A rating conveys the thought that the ultimate in airport design has been provided. The ratings are convenient yardsticks and serve as a key to a detailed story about the airport and its equipment. In brief, the first letter 'A' means that certain minimum standards of hangar space and general facilities have been met. The numeral '1' refers to the size of the landing area and the last letter 'A' deals with the night lighting equipment."

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

New York's Second Show

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THERE is no mistaking the trend of American taste in the matter of period styles for home furnishings. Clearly, the decided liking for the fashions of the two centuries following 1620 is growing speedily, the tastes of the later hundred years of that time being in the greater favor.

The impression gained on noticing the homes one is privileged to visit is strengthened by seeing the stocks carried in shops, large and small. It is confirmed each week and month by the increasing space that periodicals are giving to the almost endless topics that bear on the large subject. This last evidence points to a substantial basis for permanency in these tastes, as it shows that people are becoming more and more intelligent regarding the materials which they are selecting and living with. No longer do they seem to be satisfied with merely having agreeably assembled furnishings of one sort and another, although all may be harmonious in appearance. Owners seem to desire correct knowledge concerning these things so that their choices may be based on familiarity with the practices of these eras whose fashions they favor.

Exposition Is Massed Evidence

These indications may be all apparent to one who visited the antiques exhibition held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, through the week ending today. The marked advance which this event showed over that of one year ago is seen in every feature of it. The space occupied is about four times as large as before, while the number of exhibitors has about doubled. As a result, naturally, the average area for each exhibitor is twice as large with a corresponding aisle increase. All this has combined to give the general aspect of the affair a dignity and spaciousness which has produced a most pleasing result.

Greater attention to the discreet placing of their principal objects and a livelier sense of the importance of details is noticed generally. Dealers who give little thought to supplying complete room equipments, but who sell choice single items, in many cases have adopted the method of showing them as room groups. Such placings frequently suggest to buyers manners for the home-locating of their purchases, which tends to hasten sales and which may be in itself a hint of better taste than they knew.

Those establishments which approach the matter from the opposite direction—which are planning for general effects for their clients and using furnishings as a medium—have shown on this occasion more varied and pretentious displays than ever before. Some of them have taken sufficient space to install entire large paneled rooms of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries and have equipped them with all the comfort and elegance which wealth commanded in those days. To these earlier standards have been adapted unobtrusive details required by the present-day desires, such as low chair-side or couch-end tables, small bookcases, and the like.

Groupings for Smaller Spaces

Those concerns in the same business which took smaller subdivisions showed many clever interior decoration schemes in which all the furnishings are placed, but the spaces largely eliminated. To the person of practiced observation these compressed groupings often reveal excellent conceptions which are complete in every decorative essential and rich in their variety of tones and accents. Only a few of the important houses dealing in period furniture in the eastern states were missed among the exhibitors, while the many not present a year ago were conspicuous with excellent selections for their stocks.

Whatever one's taste might be as a visitor, there was plenty to satisfy it. Such entire rooms as that mentioned seemed so substantial as to give the impression of permanence. In the contrast to them, single rare objects might be exhibited in an obviously transient manner.

One of the most important isolated items was a masterpiece in wood carving by Grinling Gibbons. This overmantel panel of pine, about five feet square, carried a mass of fruits, flowers and birds in nearly, or quite, full relief, all carved from limewood and perfect in their realistic details. This is rated by judges as the finest known work of Gibbons, done about 1700.

Endless charm was found in the early French and Italian fabrics of one dealer. In design, color and construction, many of these brocades and velvet made from 300 to 500 years ago are of rare excellence.

It is not often that entire garments or furniture coverings of such materials have survived intact, but even fragments of them are enough to give delight. These small pieces are cleverly applied to cover, partly or wholly, useful and decorative things such as folios for correspondence or photographs, small boxes for various uses, book ends and picture frames.

A much increased number of small shops from country towns contributed booths of the greatest interest to seekers of the miscellaneous and primitive. A considerable number of this sort gave the aspect of a foreign fair to some sections of the great gallery. These people did a lively business as many delighted buyers carried away their old china, glass, cast-and-wrought-iron utensils and what-not.

Baltic Treasures In Finnish Shops

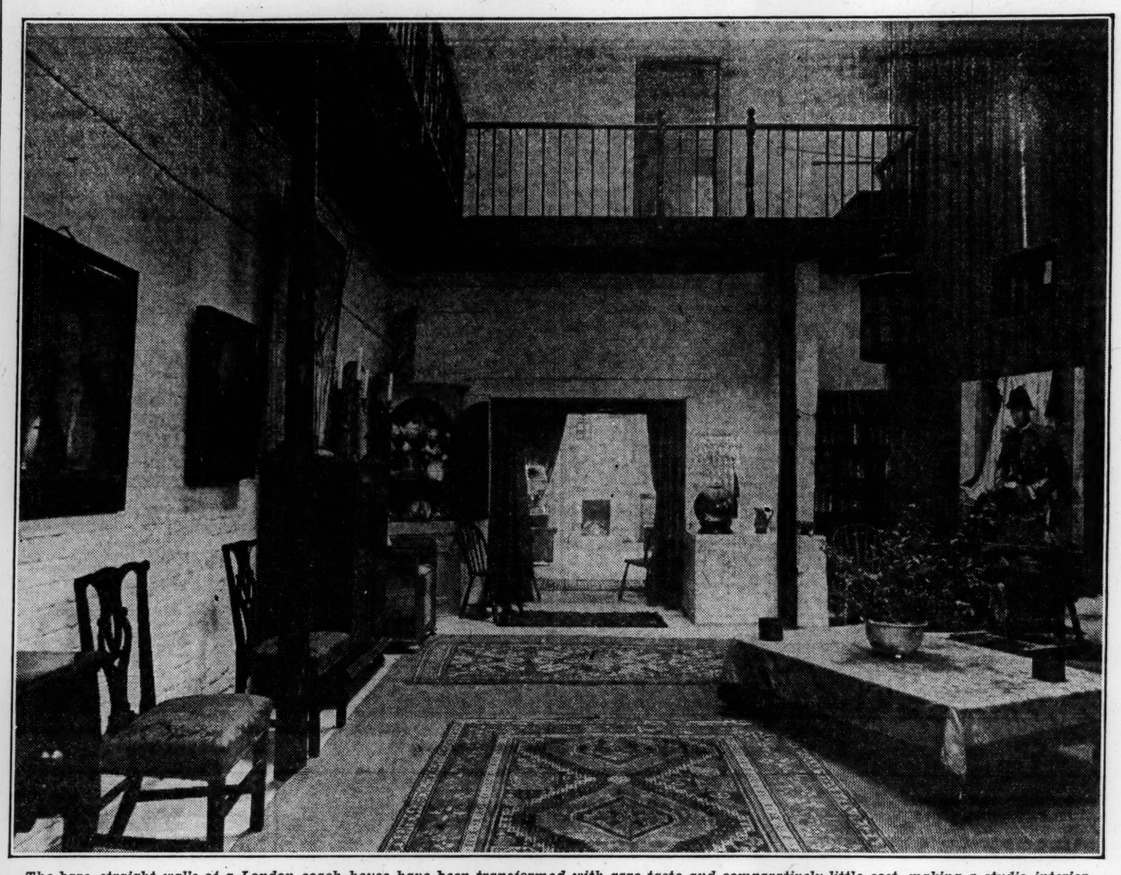
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stockholm, Sweden

A VISIT to the Antique Salon on Lundroot Street in Helsingfors provides not only the opportunity to study the Scandinavian antiques but also treasures from the great estates of the Baltic States, broken up and dispersed since the Agrarian reform following the establishment of independent republics.

As is known, the Baltic estates were of great size, age and wealth, and the Baltic barons accustomed to travel abroad every year had collected masses of treasures, both from European centers and from Russia. When the Russian yoke was thrown off and the republics established, these estates were broken up into smaller farms and allotted to native farmers. The original owners escaped with their treasures in furniture, paintings, sculpture and other works of art, and with these alone as capital to live on. The sale of these treasures has furnished the sole income of many such families since the war, thus releasing them through Finland as a distributing center to richer European centers and American cities.

The Helsingfors Antique Salon has branches in Boston and Detroit. Beautiful inlaid bureaus and secretaries, crystal chandeliers, lamperttes, lanterns and old carved oak chests are but a few of the relics of bygone centuries to be seen there. As the export of Scandinavian antiques has been prohibited by a recent law in both Sweden and Norway, the rich supply available in the Baltic States has filled the need, many highly desirable articles having been thrown on the antique dealers for sale. A talk with Mrs. Maja Ingman, proprietress of the Boston and Helsingfors shops, revealed the story of the endless trouble and courage the getting of these articles through the customs entailed, to say nothing of the high duty on them.



The bare, straight walls of a London coach house have been transformed with rare taste and comparatively little cost, making a studio interior of exceptional individuality and charm

Once a Stable, Now a Studio

By MRS. GORDON-STABLES

THE temperament which demands, for congenial living, a spacious dwelling place, conceived in the grand manner, is today confronted with a baffling problem, since, for the average income, the housing question is not planned upon lines of similar description. But, given the outlook which refuses to admit impossibility, even this problem is capable of happy solution.

One would not recognize in the studio of our illustration (an apartment which suggests nothing so much as an interior of some Florentine palace) an original coach house with its adjoining stable. Yet thus it was when secured by Mr. Stuart-Hill, the portrait painter, through whose vision it has been transformed into one of the most interesting and arresting interiors in London.

In the first instance, the coach house must have been little more than a shed. The imposing fireplace was nonexistent. The decorative gallery was but a hayloft, innocent of balusters. The little staircase leading to the upper rooms and now providing an effective feature, was not built. The shutters opening out on the inner wall of the floor above had not yet been designed, nor did the wall between coachhouse and stable have the opening that now provides so attractive a vista.

Simple Means Effect Happy Ends

In the transformation of the one-time shed, conspicuous wisdom has been displayed in the retention of certain original features. The furnishings are for the most part of the sophisticated order, some rich damasks and brocades being used in the upholsterings, screens and curtains, but it is whitewash that has been brushed over the lofty walls of brick. It is a coconut matting that has been laid over the stone floor, though indeed Persian rugs have been strewn above the matting. Harness hooks still remain fixed in the beams, and—a delightful touch—the wood logs for the open grate are piled at the side of the stairs, as much to show what decorative ends may be served by simple means as to provide easy access to the kindling.

Nor need structural alterations such as have been involved in the regeneration of this dwelling necessarily involve a too extensive outlay. Brick by brick, the fireplace with the side portions extended to provide space for tall candlesticks to flank the chimney, was laid by the owner. A not dissimilar pile was built by him in the larger room to surround the flues and pipes of an anthracite stove on the other side of the wall. Well proportioned and kept severely simple in line, the structure provides a resting place for lamp and dishes of sapphire-blue glass, of which the deep tone is valuable against the whitewash surrounding it.

Hiding the Gas Meter

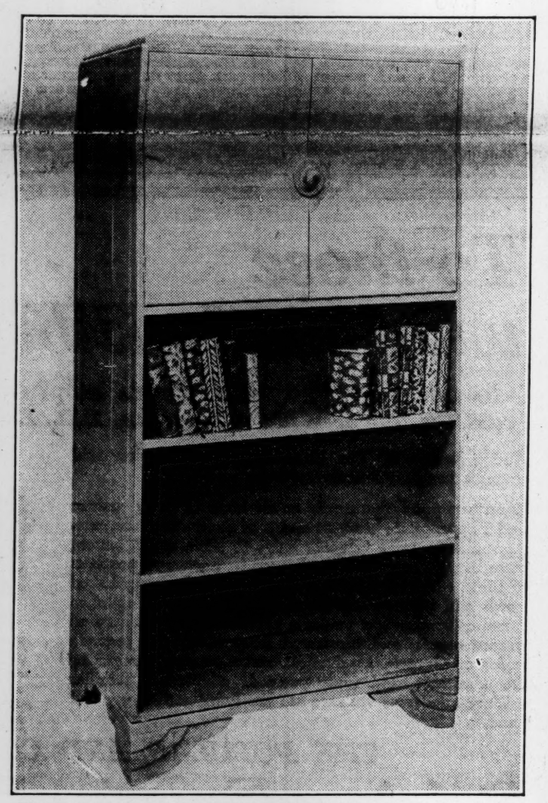
The same gayety that refuses to recognize obstacles as insuperable in the decorative path has found a means of camouflaging that uncompromisingly unæsthetic object, the gas meter. Long, it must be confessed, an offending sight, now it is attractive under its disguise of an old Dutch clock. From three-ply wood has been cut the case, easily removed when records must be read, and from an antique farmhouse specimen has been derived the inspiration of the painted face and of the pendulum weights whose relation, the one to the other, remains suspiciously stationary. It is displays of light-hearted ingenuity such as this that make the business of home making the best fun in the world.

Ingenious, too, is the imposing twofold screen, covered on the inside with a lemon-colored brocade, and constructed from a couple of cupboard doors, hinged in the middle. These are of Breton walnut, with a pleasant, simple molding, so that the screen is as acceptable on the reverse side as from the inner.

A room on the grand scale demands trappings on sympathetic lines, a fact which might present complications for the readily daunted. But the eye of the artist perceives in the unlikely the desired wherewithal. For example, the effective pedestals, tapering upward to meet a flat circular top, are the stone mounts upon which haystacks are erected, in order that the rats may be prevented from preying upon them. Finely they punctuate the fireplace with its great oil-jars above, and the wall against which the dresser stands.

The studio owes not a little of its charm to the pale woodwork of doors and furniture. One would not suspect some imposing chairs and a fine table of having begun their careers as reddish Victorian mahogany of the type that we gladly exclude today from our scheme of things. Pickled, like the deal doors, in caustic soda and finished off with libations of vinegar, these have emerged in the warm hue of ripe corn. The mat surface renders the carved elaborations far more appealing than they could ever have proved under the original tint and polish.

To those who have a real love of home making, of woods and of composition, it means much more to carry out personally this labor of reconditioning, constructing, whitewashing than to enlist the services of the professional. It is not the opulent who most greatly score in this connection.



The front portion of this piece has bookshelves below and a shallow cabinet above. The back portion is a clothes closet, the door being in the side

Furnishing a Bachelor Flat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AS IN architecture, so in furnishing, utility is the keynote of modern construction. In the small bachelor flat it is most necessary to eliminate purposeless furniture and unnecessary ornament. A small room is too cramped to show off antique furniture well, as these pieces were made for the large rooms of a more spacious and leisured time. Today people are learning many things at a remarkable rate; therefore a feeling of repose is aimed at by most modern decorators and is achieved in plain walls and simplicity of line.

What is it makes modern furniture so interesting, one asks, and its surface seem so different. The answer is, that it is made of built-up wood, known as laminated boards, instead of big planks being sawed direct from the tree trunk. On this account it is much easier to work, and there is little danger of warping. Some of the designs carried out today would have been impossible even a few years ago.

One gains a happy impression of applied arts on visiting the Rowley Galleries in London, where there is a sense of utility about each piece of furniture which delights one. The furniture is quite ideal for small flats.

For instance, one would hardly imagine that the bookcase shown in the accompanying photograph has a dual purpose. It will be noticed that the front part opens and the back is fitted with a looking glass, while behind this unexpected door is a wardrobe.

The second photograph is of a bookcase which can be displayed in a variety of ways. The sections are fixed together with hinges and each section comprises several shelves. When open they may be placed in a row against the wall or arranged round a corner. When placed as in the photograph the books are protected from dust, and the shelves may be used for shoes and such like.

Another ingenious piece of furniture is a writing table which when closed looks like a small door in the wall, as it is only three inches deep. It is divided into two sections, the top part comes down to form the table and the lower half opens like a portfolio, and can be used for holding papers and magazines, or drawing materials. This design is proving very popular for ships' cabins.

There are also low cabinets, reminiscent of Chinese designs, fitted with trays which take the place of chests-of-drawers. With such furniture it becomes easy to camouflage a bed-sitting room to look like a sitting room only.

There are many other attractive pieces of furniture, some in gay colors, such as green dusted with gold, a fawny gray in metallic finished wood—metal being actually deposited on the wood. The latter type is recommended for small rooms as the light color gives less sense of crowding than a dark wood, for dark walls have a cramping effect, and dark furniture against a light wall more easily arrests the eye.

Hinges at the corners indicated by arrows allow the lower sections to swing right and left, revealing bookshelves

For Benefit of the Majority

A BOOK was published some months ago which will be received with delight by those interested in the progress of home architecture and interiors. The future of our home interiors is a real problem of today. Which style are we to adopt? We have so much to choose from, such variety of style and material, of color and shape, that it becomes a complicated matter to know what line to follow.

Ever since the great Paris "Exposition des Arts Decoratives" we have had the certainty that a twentieth-century style would emerge out of this gay and futuristic chaos—something that would reflect the character of the age and announce a new era in interior decoration. But the larger public has been unfairly treated. It has not been able to follow the rapid evolution which has taken place the succeeding years.

The new style has, so to speak, been entirely a question of "the chosen few." The "fews" in France and America, in England and elsewhere have been able to adopt the new ideas and apply them in practical matters, but the majority of us have not yet been touched by these modern and refreshing winds that today blow through our community. And why?

This "New Interior Decoration," by Dorothy Todd and Raymond Mortimer, is a step toward making these new thoughts clear to that majority and gives us a vivid and clear idea of the new movement in its different expressions.

The text can be divided into two parts. The introduction deals with types of interior decoration through the ages, with the underlying motive of showing the reader that "a style results from that character which infuses all the phenomena of any period" (Le Corbusier). It further shows that the tendencies of breaking loose from powerful tradition is but a natural outcome, a logical consequence of two dominant urges of the twentieth century—speed and simplicity. Our methods of living must necessarily be reflected in our houses.

It gives us an excellent survey of the influence of architecture and the influence of painting upon the visual arts, referring especially to the French impressionists and cubists. Here perhaps the inventor and forerunner of cubism—Picasso—is not justified by a mere mentioning. Certainly he, more than any other painter, can be said to have influenced and directed the art of modern interior decoration in all its aspects of color scheme and line. Chirico has been omitted altogether. Can it be on purpose? In a survey of this kind he has undoubtedly a claim to be mentioned, since he is an important factor in the evolution of the modern visual arts.

The second division gives us a most useful illustration of how to apply the basic theories in a simple and practical manner. The text is accompanied by a collection of plates, extremely interesting and well chosen, illustrating the works of artists from the two continents. It gives us a good and clear insight into the serious and original work accomplished in the course of years and conveys efficiently the ideas of the modern movement.

This book is a most valuable contribution for spreading of new ideas, and it will be highly appreciated by those interested in solving this interesting and sometimes puzzling problem—interior decoration.

For the Parisian Home of 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

FOR the fourth year in succession, the curators of the Louvre have thrown open an unfrequented corner of the museum to modern decorative art, and the Paris public flocks to the Marsan Pavilion to see in a nutshell what should be the aspect of the home of 1930.

A very good idea of it is offered. The decorators have arranged several rooms, complete down to the latest designs of glass and china on the table, and, on plaster mannequins, representing the occupants of the apartments, are displayed the latest creations of the Paris dressmakers, adorned with equally modern jewelry.

Makers of wallpaper are working toward closer imitations of rich materials. One design reproduces the effect of brocade with embossed velvet; another, more original, imitates a large piece of patchwork, but, in fact, the efforts of the paper makers serve rather as a reminder that silk and needlework are still the softest and most harmonious covering for wall space.

One of the rooms shows walls covered with a tissue made of art silk in a single color, the surface broken by effects of light and shade, in the style of moire. The same material hangs at the windows. A well chosen picture hangs here to show how soft a background the neutral beige-gray silk provides for the artist's work.

Tapestry, always first favorite with the French upholsterer, has been brought into line with modern furnishing; instead of reproducing pictures conveying some definite story or movement, the work shown has fluidity of line—a mere indication of leaves, water, a bird's wing, a bridge, faint tones and forms that cannot clash with the bold geometrical outlines of room and furniture.

Fundamentally, there is nothing new in the making of carpets, which remains what it has been for centuries. Design changes, and every succeeding age sets its imprint on rugs and carpets. Those of 1930 are as beautiful in workmanship as any. In coloring, they are moving away from the brilliantly mixed palette of the East toward simplicity, with a marked preference for the neutral tints that rule in the treatment of wall space.

Over these slightly austere interiors falls the flood of soft, rich light filtered through the work of the master glass makers, following in the footsteps of that incomparable artist in glass, Lalique. Sculptured in the delicate transparent medium, Sabino shows small figures in various tints to conceal a lamp, and wall lights diffuse their radiance through curiously carved and colored shades.

Door handles and hinges become things of beauty in the hand of the metal worker of imagination, and the stair rail melts into some noble sculptured form—a couchant hound, or winged creature, that transforms the family hall. A great bronze gull dipping its beak in the crest of a wave reminds us as we pass the stair how close should be the collaboration of architect and sculptor, if the Home Beautiful is to be achieved.

Battersea Enamels Appreciated

By "COLLECTOR"

More than 150 years have elapsed since Sir Stephen Janssen, an alderman of the City of London, ceased producing his famous "Battersea enamels" at York House, Battersea, and relatively few pieces of this charming enameling on copper have survived in mint condition partly because of the delicacy of the enamel.

The equivalent of $250 or more is often asked for a fine tall pair of daintily beflowered Battersea candlesticks. Old Battersea salt cellars, bonbon boxes, patch boxes, thimbleholders and other examples in lovely colors of orange, grass-green, turquoise and rose are the eager quest of both British and American collectors. A collection sent by a Frenchwoman living at Versailles has recently been sold in the London auction room for a total of £2692, about $13,450.

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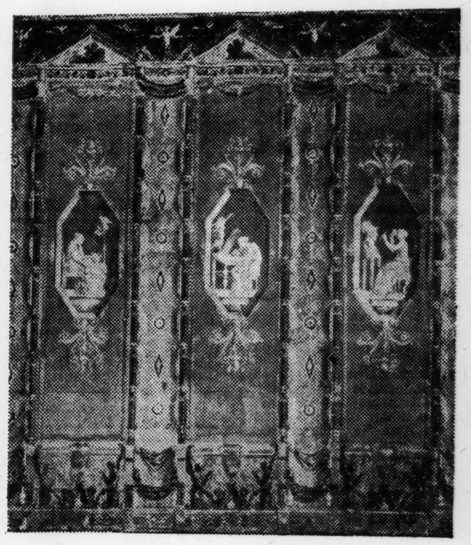

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EDUCATIONAL

Three Different Fusion Plans for Social Studies in Junior High

THE development of the junior high school as a unit in the educational system of the United States has greatly affected the subject matter taught in grades seven, eight and nine. Nowhere has the effect of the new unit in school organization been more pronounced and more beneficial than in the field of the social studies. The junior high school years offer an excellent opportunity for a more adequate program of basic citizenship education than was possible when there was a break in the school continuity between grades eight and nine. Most pupils now remain in school, at least to the end of the junior high school, and this fact creates the opportunity for citizenship education which educators seem to be seizing these last few years.

Combining Subjects

One significant aspect in the reshaping of the social studies at the junior high school level is the current interest and experimentation in a "fusion course" in social science, running through grades seven, eight and nine. Many educators and social scientists feel, and have felt, that the establishment of separate courses in history, civics and geography in grades seven, eight and nine is a mistake, in that the separation unnecessarily confuses the pupil. In the same way that a general science course has been established and found to be successful these educators say we should have a general social science course, composed of parts of all the social sciences "fused together" and organized around topics of immediate importance to the junior high school child. General science courses in the junior high school deal with "significant aspects of the physical environment," such as the water supply and heating systems, while the study of such organized sciences as chemistry, physics and biology, is postponed until the senior high school. Now it is proposed to study "general aspects of the social environment" in the junior high school and postpone the separate study of such social sciences, as history, civics, sociology, economics and psychology until the senior high school.

The leading exponent of the fusion course proposals is and has been Dr. Harold Rugg of Columbia University. His social science pamphlets, and especially his recent textbook ("Introduction to American Civilization." Ginn & Co., 1929), have done a great deal to provoke interest in the field of a fusion course. But, of course, Dr. Rugg's course is not the only proposed fusion course for junior high school social science. Outlines of three such courses are presented here, and examination of them will reveal both the hopes and the achievements of the advocates of fusion courses from widely varied sections of the country. Calling attention to these outlines, coming from St. Louis, Mo., San Antonio, Tex., and Cleveland, O., may not only suggest to social science teachers interested in a fusion course new methods of organizing such a course, but may also provoke a more critical analysis of the entire theory of the fusion course.

St. Louis Plan

For a number of years past a group of teachers and curriculum experts have been working on a new course of study for the St. Louis schools. Their proposed outline for a fusion course in social science is remarkably thorough and well integrated. As presented in a bulletin, issued by the St. Louis Board of Education in 1926, the six semesters in grades seven, eight and nine devoted to the course in social science included work on the following topics:

GRADE VII

1. Expansion and Development of the United States.
2. Growth of Population.
3. Development and Transportation and Communication in the United States.

GRADE VIII

4. Making a Living.
5. Recreation.
6. Public Health.
7. Public Education.

GRADE IX

8. Conservation, a Life-giving Force.
9. Industrial Development of the United States.
10. Government—National, State and Local.
11. International Co-operation.

A second fusion course worked out in greater detail than the St. Louis outline, although at present only in mimeographed form, is that prepared by C. C. Ball, supervisor of social studies in the junior high schools of San Antonio, Tex. The ideals back of his course are similar to those guiding Dr. Rugg, although the organization of materials is somewhat different from that in the New York outline.

GRADE VI

1. How Man Gets His Living From the Earth.
2. Trade and Commerce.
3. The Betterment of Living Conditions by Improvements in Transportation, Communication and Manufacturing.
4. Community Health Problems.

GRADE VII

5. Discovery and Settlement of North America.
6. Establishment of the United States.
7. The Westward Movement.
8. American Expansion Overseas.
9. American Immigration to Date.

GRADE VIII

10. Functions of Government.
11. Kinds of Government.
12. Evolution of our National Government.
13. State Government.
14. Municipal Government.
15. International Relations.
16. Government and Business.
17. Taxation and Government Finance.

A third, and much more detailed, course is that worked out by a curriculum committee in the Cleveland (O.) schools. The topics, organized in a three-year sequence, are as follows:

GRADE VII

1. Membership in the Junior High School.
2. The City Water System.
3. Cleveland, a Great Crossroads of Trade.
4. Maps and What to Do With Them.
5. How to Make an Historical Frieze.
6. Making and Reading Graphs.
7. The Story of the Western Reserve.
8. Puritan and Cavalier in Ohio and the Nation.
9. Individual Responsibility in the Junior High School.
10. How Our Country Has Grown.
11. English Colonies and the Appalachian Barrier.
12. Colonial Life.
13. Religious Toleration.
14. A Government of the People.
15. Seeking Truth Through Discussion.

GRADE VIII

16. Opportunities in Some Cleveland Occupations.
17. Our Nation Expands Beyond the Seas.
18. Winning a Living from the Soil.
19. Development of Transportation and Communication.
20. Development of Transportation on the Great Lakes.
21. The United States Becomes a World Power.
22. Growth of Freedom of Speech and of the Press.
23. Race Toleration.
24. Some Occupations of the Business and Industrial World.
25. A Look into the Future.
26. The Clothing Industry in Cleveland.
27. Working for the Government.
28. The New American.
29. Two Giant Forces, Labor and Capital.
30. The Interdependence of Our North and South.
31. Our Place Among the Nations.
32. Our Need of a Merchant Marine.
33. Our Latin American Neighbors.

GRADE IX

34. The Change from Hand to Machine Labor.
35. The Government of Cleveland.
36. Our State Government.
37. The Nation's Government.
38. The Laws Under Which We Live.
39. Helping the Government to Help Us.
40. Town and Country.
41. Improving Our Community.
42. Conserving Our Natural Resources.
43. Money and Banking.
44. Society's Burdens.
45. Our Economic Well-being.
46. The Use of Leisure Time.

These three outlines may present to the social science teacher and to the parent interested in the social training of his children the theory and practice involved in the work of progressive junior high schools. These three fusion courses, and likewise the Rugg course referred to, offer a stimulating problem for all interested in secondary-school education. Is the idea of a fusion course sound and shall we abandon separate subject-matter classifications in junior high school social science? In theory it seems that fusion or integration is sound. Have we as yet evolved a fusion course which realizes the best part of the theory, which actually embodies the ideals animating the fusion movement? It is doubtful that we have. Practicing teachers can readily detect serious flaws in the courses outlined in this article, but do the inadequacies of present courses prove that the ideal course cannot be developed by any means? If every social science teacher in the junior high school, aided by the work of socially-minded colleagues and parents, honestly tried to fit our subject materials directly and significantly to the needs of pupils, then the co-operative experience of all of us will yet evolve—and that soon—an adequate course of study for the highest type of education for citizenship.

Courtesy of the Department of Education, Copenhagen, Denmark

Free Public School in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Children's Paintings in Manchester, Eng.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchester, Eng.

When a child of a slum area of Manchester can do a water color depicting elves polishing a rainbow, there is no need to contend that beauty does not dwell in the hearts of those whose lives are subject to unfortunate environments. Such a subject was presented for public exhibition, at the offices of the Manchester Education Committee, under the title of "Spring Cleaning."

The painter of this naive work was a girl; she also pictured "Olympia," portraying a group of racing motorcars in bright colors. A third work by this young artist was entitled "The Star Maker," and showed a fairy in the moon, sending out a stream of stars.

Nearly 300 paintings were on view in the display. They all were the work of children betwen the ages of 11 and 14. Clever composition and balance and the tasteful use of color were characteristics of the work shown. The love of the town child for the country was emphasized by the fact that few of the studies dealt with town life.

Commenting on the work of teaching art in the city schools, C. H. Peachment, inspector of art to the Manchester Education Committee, said that the aims of the training are to encourage style and self-expression, and to give training in artistic judgment, in pictorial design and color.

Pestalozzi Sayings

RECENT browsing in a library in Zurich, Switz., brought to light a little, old book of collected sayings of Heinrich Pestalozzi, father of the common school. Many of the curious, homely sentences, dropped by the self-sacrificing Swiss teacher during his toilsome pioneering effort to bring education to the masses, seemed worthy of translation for present-day thought.

To be happy man must not only be well provided for but he must believe that he is.

Strong people love what draws upon their strength, but not all weaklings like to have such men in their midst.

Deeds teach man and deeds sustain him. Away with words. Earth is heaven if one seeks peace, does right, and wishes little.

I praise the smooth stone but I fear smooth words.

It is a great human strength to endure without impatience until a matter ripens.

He who allows wood to be split upon himself often receives the axe in his back.

An instrument out of tune offends the ear, but a heart out of tune offends the soul.

A babbling brook is pleasing, but not a babbling person.

The sloth rests for the sake of rest; man rests that he may work again.

Beautiful little Switzerland does honor to her teacher Pestalozzi alongside Wilhelm Tell. His gentle, lined face looks down from schoolroom walls. The story of his life is held before Swiss youth as an example of distinguished service in citizenship.

Zurich, where Pestalozzi was born, Jan. 12, 1746, honors her illustrious son with a compelling bronze statue prominently placed in a square facing her principal street. Manhigh above the crowd he stands, the kindly, worn, stooped Father Pestalozzi, wholly sunk in the questioning look of the tattered boy he holds by the hand. Zurich also houses the Pestalozzianum, finest school shrine of Switzerland, a mansion converted into a museum for Pestalozzi relics and Swiss school exhibits of outstanding merit. In Yverdon, castled scene of his demonstration school for teachers, may be seen another much-loved statue of Pestalozzi talking to two children.

Stanz, where at Government behest Pestalozzi herded refugee children into a bare, drafty, unfinished convent after the devastation by the French in 1798, and welded them into a makeshift, love-pervaded family school while acting single-handed as nurse, housekeeper and provider to seventy-odd forlorn bits of human drift, as yet rears no monument to his memory. Even the school slate that he invented in Stanz has now passed into discard.

Neuhof, village scene of the youthful Pestalozzi's zealous attempt, unaided by public or private funds, to found a self-supporting orphan settlement that should be the means of demonstrating to the government the practicability of his educational views, still shows the Pestalozzi farm buildings and reminds the stranger that here the big-hearted house-father bared his everyday experience in the throbbing peasant classic, "Leonard and Gertrude." To save paper he wrote the story between the lines of an old account book.

Near Neuhof, in the little village of Birr, a schoolhouse fittingly marks the great teacher's resting place. The gable end of the building forms his headstone. "All for others; for himself nothing," so reads his epitaph. He chose a toilsome way of life, want dogged his steps, misunderstanding impugned his motives; yet never did he lose faith in his idea of education of the hand, head and heart of the child as the means of uplift of the people.

Danish School Children Have Wild-Flower Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

AN INTERESTING method for the study of wild flowers has been adopted by the Copenhagen Board of Education, for the children between the ages of 10 to 12. This year, some 16,000 covers and 33,000 pieces of card have been given to the schools for the mounting of specimens of plants and flowers, and the writing down of details observed in watching their growth.

It was in 1903 that the first garden for this purpose was made. This has now developed into a wild flower botanical garden, under the charge of Eric Siedenfaden, who remarked to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "The children tell me that they learn more through observation in one hour in the garden than in a week in school. They teach me to observe more, too. For example, many people wonder why a poplar tree loses its leaves on the lower branches more quickly than on the upper ones. When the stem of the leaf is examined, it will be seen that it is constructed in such a manner that it has a continuous fluttering movement, when all other leaves are motionless. It is seen that clothes on washing day dry quicker when there is a little wind, so the poplar tree becomes too dry and loses its lower leaves, unless planted in a well watered soil, not on a hill."

The class, visiting the garden, had stopped at a row of succulent balsam, with its rosy blossoms. "Note the construction of the flower," said Mr. Siedenfaden, "see how it is built especially for the honeybee. While the larger bumblebee can just squeeze in and take only a little pollen away with it, the honeybee goes right in and turns around, carrying the pollen away both on its back and under part. When outside, it sits down and with its legs rolls the pollen into balls and stores it away underneath, so carrying it to the hive."

"Here," he continued, "is the balsamine, with the flowers borne in the leaf axils. Note how the pod discharges its seeds through an elastic separation and coiling of the valves."

The addition of a classroom, open at the sides, with posts supporting the roof, has been made this year, and a class was at work mounting and copying notes from the blackboard in front, while in another part of the garden some of the boys were testing soil and noting the suitability of it for various trees and plants, for in the upper classes of the schools garden work is one of the courses given. Mr. Siedenfaden has usually six classes each day at the gardens, during the months from March to the end of October, the remaining months being given to the study of zoology.

Mr. Siedenfaden has endeavored to give each plant its natural surroundings; some parts of the garden are reserved for the cultivation of rock and cliff grasses and plants, and others to water plants, so that the schemes of work sent to him by the schools at the beginning of the school year for flowers to be delivered for further study may be carried out. In a near-by shed were workers busy preparing large baskets of plants, for the motor delivery car at an early hour the next day. School in Denmark commences at 8 o'clock all the year round.

Adult Class Studies With World Viewpoint

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AN ADULT education class in the southwest of England is attempting to promote international understanding both by study and social contacts. In co-operation with the local university it has drawn up a course of reading, lectures and discussions; but through the variety of the occupations of its members it hopes to promote that higher understanding which comes from a difference of personal experience.

Thus the visitor to this circle will see sailors, nurses, men from the naval dock yards, railway clerks, school teachers, representatives of the Institute for the Blind, bakers, shop or store employees, and manual workers collaborating in an investigation on the problems of peace and war and the relationship between states.

Yet these grown-up students have not been content only with this diversity of occupations. They have encouraged people from other countries to join their fellowship during their residence in the city. These new recruits have in their turn made a double contribution to the company. For they have not only enriched the discussions; but after their departure to their own homes they have become corresponding members; and thus they have made the group feel that it has its being, too, across the sea, in people, who know the way of its work.

In addition, however, to this activity the local university arranges that this adult extramural education class shall come into social and intellectual contact with the internal foreign students. These meetings have a double advantage; for they introduce the adult students to foreign youth and they initiate foreign youth into some of the problems of English life, which they might not discover during an ordinary university life.

From the point of view, also, of pure investigation the class is keeping the international standpoint in its methods of study. For it has undertaken at the request of an American professor a test with regard to international reactions. Although it is true that many of the members are not convinced of the value of this test in itself, they are yet willing to carry it out, because they have been told that their contribution will be a part of a similar work, that is being initiated in other countries. They realize, in fact, that collaboration, patience and imagination are necessary in international understanding.

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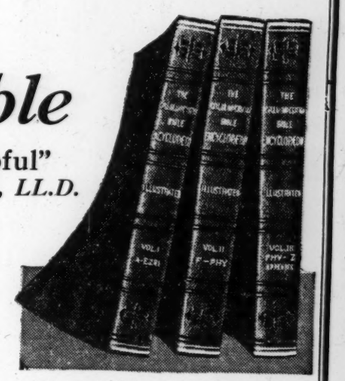

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THE HOME FORUM

Once There Was a Little Lane—

LANES, especially little green lanes, not frequented overmuch, with mysterious little turns, and an atmosphere of their own, nestle into memory, and at any reminder, even the vaguest, stand out undimmed, despite the intervening years since last they were traversed.

A little lane in Schleswig, of precious memory, turned at right angles decisively off the highway, just where the closely clipped thorn hedge that bordered the home field joined with the retaining earth-wall of the lane. It then made a sharp turn and wound over a hill, and presently separated into two green lanes. The one to the left led to an old thatched cottage and ended there. The cottage stood with the end toward the lane. Hard by the cottage wall was a garden gate, that opened to a garden walk, which, hemmed in by a beechwood hedge, ran close under the windows the length of the house.

The house door had a row of four little green bull's-eye windows on either side. These dimly lit the small entrance hall. Oh, it was antique, very old, and fascinating. The living room had even an old wall bed, with sliding panels done in wood carving. The garden, too, was ancient, and the gooseberry bushes had moss-grown stems. A small orchard completed the little realm, from the back of which, on a clear day, one could see the Dybbol windmill.

The lane to the right led past two less interesting thatched roof cottages, and ended at a field gate. Across the field ran a narrow footpath to a stile. As one climbed the stile there were the coolest woods,—woods with fragrant woodruff in spring; and a forget-me-not bordered brook at the bottom of a ravine in summer, with a wonderful canopy of leafy treetops of oak and beeches. And in the autumn the firm forest ground was covered with beechnuts that one gathered and ate.

But that is where the lane led. The lane itself had its own charm. There the first snowdrops were found. Sharply scanning the edge of the snowdrifts, after thaw had set in, of a sudden the charming bells would droop and waft on their slender stems, coaxed out by the sun, and touched lightly by the wind, so that quite audibly they chimed, "Spring is near, Spring is near." A little later there would be the cowslips and primroses. Scanning expeditions were repeated a few times before these pale yellow fragrant flowers had actually come. But who wanted to miss seeing them the very first day?

The retaining earth-walls on either side of the lane were grass-grown and herb-covered, and topped with tall hazelnut bushes. Below grew rasnberries and blackberries. A few wild strawberries, also, could be gathered. One learned to know the places and need seldom go into the lane without a reward. Wonderfully secluded spots there were, too, where birds chose to build their nests. And always was their secret safe in the keeping of the children. Softly, one at a time, they stepped up to peep in; they watched procedure from the first egg to the flight of the last birdling. Carefully the grasses and herbs were straightened out after each visit, so that the family secret might not be divulged to the curious.

During harvesting season loaded grain ricks came through the lane, and the close side bushes scraped off isolated sprays of rye, or barley, or oats, for the birds to feed on. When on blackberrying bent, one had to step far back into the greens to leave room for the harvest wagon, with its powerful team of horses. At the sharp turn, where a field gate led into Rasch's pasture was always a good refuge. Sometimes a search for blackberries was made in the field of these friendly neighbors.

In autumn came nut picking. The tall hazelnut bushes held many clusters of nuts. Another trip never failed to yield another crop. Always some had escaped the earlier searchers, and when the hulls began to brown up, they stood out clearly from the dull green foliage. In winter there were sloes. These were watched from their grass-green stage until they became a rich blue. But not until they had been well frosted was an attempt made at picking and eating, unless an exceptionally venturesome youngster wanted a thrill; then, biting into an unseasoned sloe would be an experiment not soon forgotten. But when the snow laid around the bushes, then the naked thorns, their stems closely covered with the luscious fruit, stood out in clear silhouette. And then was the time to gather the tiny plums, and lay them on tins in the oven to roast, for pleasing consumption in the twilight hours, before the glowing turf fire, to the accompaniment of animated holiday talks with individual plans and wishes.

During the winter months the little lane had very new attractions to offer, for here it was where the snowdrifts piled highest. The tall hazelnut bushes seemed to form at once a barrier and a passage; so the snow kept piling up during the three-day blizzards, of which a few decades ago every winter had at least one. Frost and snow began in December, sometimes earlier, and laid until March or later, when the spring thaw arrived. High snow hills even hemmed in the highway itself, through which passage was cut by shovelers for a single team only, with frequent sidings where teams could pass each other. It was the ideal sporting time, however.

At end of the little lane was formed a set of sturdy steps, cut into the high snow pile that bordered the highway. Many steps were needed, for the height was more than twelve feet. These steps we mounted every morning after the frost had hardened the snowdrifts enough to carry over. And along that elevated position trails of children were seen wending their way to school and back again for months. Naturally, it was much more romantic than traveling down below! And sled drivers as well as occupants of the fancy family sleigh, with its fur robes and beautiful set of chimes on the horse's harness, smiled up and waved to the happy children on the white mountain trail above them. When the snow carried over, the little lane could be traversed near cloudland too. And many and fanciful were the designs discovered which the drifts had fashioned in there. It was like fairyland. Fernlike fret work in wondrously delicate designs, snow white and diamond glistening, stood protected under overhanging drifts, whose edges were carved, and whose surface was chiseled into multitudinous patterns. Truly, for art, Winter is the master! And for all-year pleasure there is nothing like a little lane! E. M. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

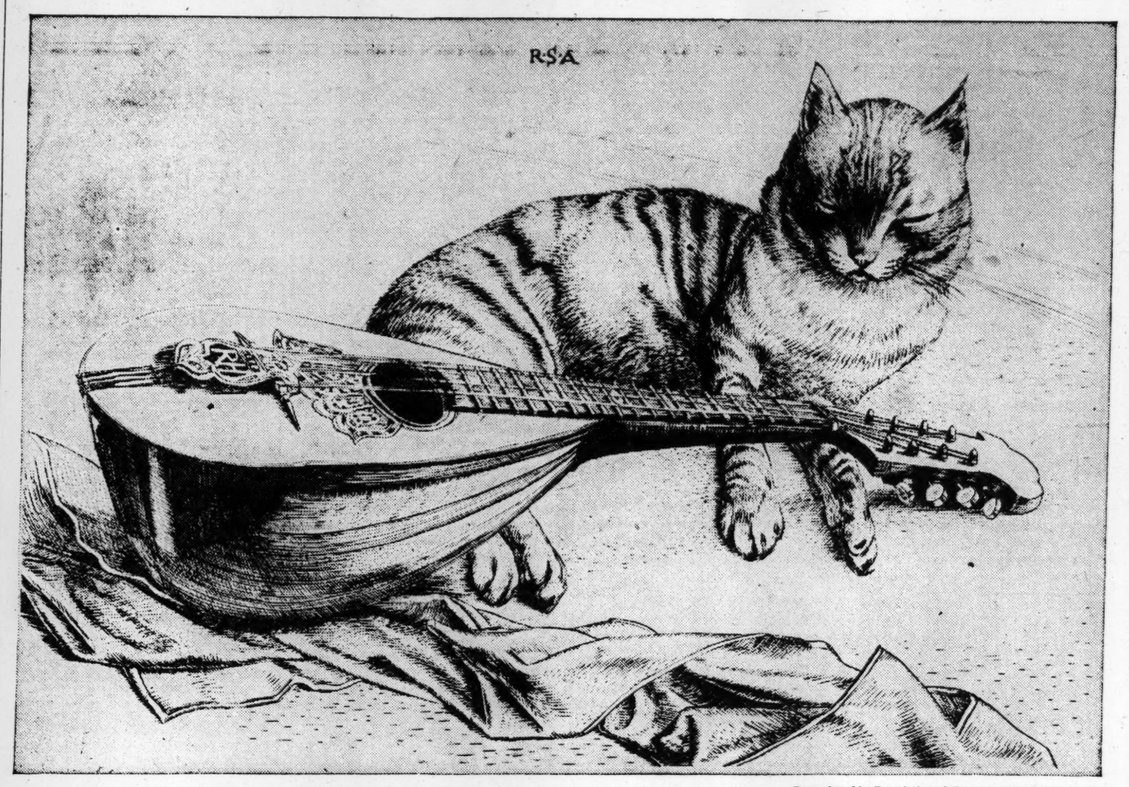
Fritillaries

Coming one May Day to a small rustic village, I passed the schoolhouse just when the children were trooping back in the afternoon, and noticed that many of them were carrying bunches of fritillaries. They told me where they had got them, in a meadow by the neighboring river; then one little girl stepped forward and asked me very prettily to accept her bunch. I took it and gave her two or three pence, whereupon the other children, disregarding the imperious calls of their schoolmistress, who was standing outside, all flocked round and eagerly pressed their nosegays on me. But I had as many as I wanted: my desire was to see the flower growing, so I went my way and returned another day to look for the favored spot. I found it a mile from the village, at a place where the lovely little river divides into three or four, with long strips of greenest meadowland between the currents, with ancient pollard willows growing on the banks. These were the biggest pollards I have ever seen, and were like huge rudely shaped pillars with brushwood and ivy for capitals, some still upright, others leaning over the water, and many of them quite hollow with great gaps where the rind had perished. . . . It was a beautiful scene, a green, peaceful place, with but one blot on it—a dull, dark brown patch where ground had been recently ploughed in the middle of the largest and fairest meadow in sight. . . .

Presently, as I walked on and got nearer, the unsightly brown changed to dark purple; then I discovered that it was no ploughed ground before me, but a vast patch of flowers—of fritillaries growing so close that they darkened the earth over an area of about three acres! It was a marvelous sight, and a pleasure indescribable to walk about among them; to stand still in that garden with its flowers, thick as spikes in a ripe wheat-field, on a level with my knees; to see them in such surroundings under the wide sky in that lucid atmosphere after the rain, the pendulous cups still sparkling with the wet and trembling in the lightest wind. It would have been a joy to find a single blossom; here, to my surprise, they were in thousands, and in tens and in hundreds of thousands, an island of purple on the green earth, or rather purple flecked with white, since to every hundred or more dark-spotted flowers there was one of an ivory whiteness and unspotted.

But it is not this profusion of blossoms, which may be a rare occurrence—it is the individual flower which has so singular an attractiveness. It is, I have said, a better flower than the blue columbine; in a way this tulip is better than any British flower. A tulip without the stiffness and appearance of solidity which makes the garden kinds look as if they had been carved out of wood and painted, but pendulous, like the harebell, on a tall slender stem, among the tall fine-leafed grasses, and trembling like the grasses at every breath; in colour unlike any other tulip or any flower, a pink that is like a delicate, luminous flesh-tint, minutely chequered with dark maroon purple.

Our older writers on plants waxed eloquent in describing their "fritillaria" or "Ginny-flower," and even the driest of modern botanists writes that it is a flower which, once seen, cannot be forgotten. That is because of its unlikeness to all others—its strangeness. In the arrangement of its colours it is unique, and furthermore, it is the darkest flower we have. This effect is due to the smallness of the tessellated squares, since at a distance of a few feet the dark violet maroon kills or absorbs the bright delicate pink colour, and makes the entire blossom appear uniformly dark.—From "The Book of a Naturalist," by W. H. HUDSON.



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Windows are often made of paper, especially in the dry northern climate, but in Kiangsu and the south, pearl shell is popular. It is certainly more durable and far more beautiful. The bright linings of mussel shells are cleverly joined and fastened into bamboo borders which fit into the latticed window-frames just as glass panes would do. Light, as it passes through this semi-opaque substance, acquires an exquisite quality denied to more transparent matter. A modern and convenient device which we have adopted, is to insert a little square of glass at the height of a person's eyes, in order to make the outside world visible. . . .

Our Hall Name, carved on the transverse section of an old root, hangs high in the central room. Hall Names are a peculiarly Chinese institution and their choice is generally determined by some literary allusion or by a play on words. For instance, if one meets a person carrying a lantern inscribed with the characters Five Willows one knows instantly that his surname is T'ao because T'ao Ch'ien, a very famous poet of the fourth century, grew five willow trees in front of his house, and was always known as the Five Willows Teacher.

If, on the other hand, one reads Four Knows it follows that the surname is Yang, in allusion to a certain official named Yang Chen. . . . He was once approached by an inferior with a present of money but refused to accept it. His subordinate suggested that night had fallen, darkness had set in, and that "No one would know." "Not know?" said Yang Chen; "Heaven would know, Earth would know, you would know and I should know!" Hence the name inscribed in the Ancestral Hall of the Yang family is Four Knows. As our surname is Ai—Love—my teacher has chosen jen hui, Mercy and Sympathy, as being suitable characters to suggest the qualities we should evidence. He has written the ideographs in an ancient script, using markings on the roots for some of the strokes. . . .

A few Chinese chairs and tables, of the models from which Chippendale and Hepplewhite drew their inspiration, give character to the Guest Hall, as do a pair of black and gold lacquer book cupboards. They are very beautiful, these relics of the Ming dynasty. The artist has obtained an extraordinary effect of distance in the landscapes on their doors by the clever juxtaposition of gold and silver lacquer.

Bright pebbles from the Rain-flowers Hill near Nanking are arranged in a bowl of water. . . .

Gay touches of colour are provided by the scarlet silk and gold lettering of the hanging scrolls presented by the staff when we moved to the Grass Hut during the period of Great Snow. Auspicious sentences, such as "May the prosperity of the eminent Hall rise to the clouds," run down the center and in the lower left-hand corner the donors' names are grouped; all cut from gilt paper. They gave us Flower Candles too; beautiful fat red candles, decorated with exquisite open-work pictures which looked as if fairies from the Western Paradise had cut them out with magic scissors. The flowers, birds and lovely ladies were fine as lace and far too beautiful to burn.—From "A Chinese Mirror," by FLORENCE AYSCOUGH.

"Bright-a-Balloon"

It was a sunless, drizzly March day. There was a grayness and a thickness to the air that dulled one's sensibilities. The trees stood starkly silhouetted against the dim-colored sky. The dampness was penetrating. A drab-looking sparrow, twittering as if in scolding protest against the inclemencies of the weather, flew down to the ground, pecked at the sodden, dark earth, vainly striving to find a morsel to eat, cocked his pert head, and seemed to say to me, "This is unfair, quite unfair! Not a crumb to be found!"

Suddenly there burst upon the scene a glorious, billowing bunch of color; huge bubbles of blues, reds, yellows, greens. In a second the whole landscape was enlivened. A joyousness, quite a holiday-feeling, descended. Gone was the dreariness, the sordidness, of earth and sky. The scene was thrilling, palpitating with mirth, and the pedestrian laughed with sheer joy as the approaching balloon vender drew near.

Dancing about him were three or four merry little children. Their sweet voices thrilled through the air in joyous anticipation: "Tony, give me the yellow one!" "I'll buy the red one—isn't it a beauty!"

The swarthy little man was clad in a weather-beaten old coat, and shabby hat. He wore a brightly striped scarf about his throat, in which all the colors of the balloons blended. His shoulders were stooped, either with the weight of the basket of toys which he carried in one hand, or perhaps with care. But his face gleamed, his eyes sparkled. Was he not here to give joy! That was his business. What if the sky was lowering, the air dismal; all the more need for his wares! All the more need for his cheerful voice assuring passers-by that here were balloons for sale—"Bright-a-balloon, to geeva the leetle child fun. To maka heem laugh. To maka heem dance!"

Truly Browning knew human nature when he wrote: "How soon a smile of God can change the world!" Tony had changed it that day for all the passers-by.

Loulie

Having planted white French lilacs
In this plain New England place
To fling across the springtime
Scarfs as sheer as Mechlin lace;
Having made a garden border
Of blue flags and peonies,
Perennially youthful
Underneath these scarred, old trees;
Having left a loving wonder
In your youngest sister's eyes
That, years ago, you gave her,
Everyday, some quaint surprise,—
Dancing lessons then forbidden,
Or your own best dress to wear
The time your slender fingers
First bound up her long dark hair:
You have made yourself remembered,
Loulie, quite as wistfully
As from a faded picture
Your young face smiles down at me!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

Sailing South

"Oyé!"

A Spanish-speaking Negro called from our departing boat to a friend who, with a martyr's resignation was sweeping off the dingy, odorous New York pier. The friend pretended not to hear.

"Oyé!"

The sweeper raised his head and permitted himself to grin.

There is always something cheerful and promising in that Spanish call "Oyé!" ("Hear!"). It is much less formal and solemn than "Oiga," which means the same thing. "Oyé" is a light, a laughing word. It is employed only between intimates, and is usually preliminary to a joyful announcement, a piece of good news, or a bit of pleasantry.

"Hear!" repeated our Negro as he wiped off the deck-rail and emptied his pail into the patch of roily water which was slowly widening between us and the dock. "Sweep on, hombre! Sweep it good and clean. Look at us, hombre! see where our nose is pointing—South! Yes, we are sailing South, hombre, South to blue water and those sweet countries that you know about. Soon we'll be eating mangoes and piñas, but you'll still be sweeping docks in New York. New York—you can have it, hombre! I am going South."

The Negro's joy was a good omen with which to begin a voyage. His words instantly widened the horizon until on its farthest rim low clouds, harried by the northeast wind, assumed the shapes of blue islands feather-edged with palm trees and mimosa.—PHILLIPS RUSSELL, in "Red Tiger."

"Le calme et la confiance"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

IL N'Y a personne qui ne désire être calme et tranquille en face de ces éléments terrestres qui, parfois, semblent menacer le bien-être, la santé, le bonheur ou même l'existence chez nous ou chez les autres. On regrette toujours de s'être laissé agiter ou exciter au cours d'épreuves pénibles, car cet état mental dépeint la faiblesse, tandis qu'un état de pensée calme indique la vraie force et la domination.

Par la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup ont appris à se tourner vers Dieu comme étant la vraie source de secours dans toutes les détresses, et ils ne sont point déçus lorsqu'ils cherchent la force suffisante pour s'élever au-dessus d'expériences pénibles. Les paroles de vérité révélées par les Écritures servent souvent de phares indiquant le vrai chemin. Ces mots du prophète Ésaïe, par exemple, peuvent venir comme un message angélique en temps de grand trouble: "Car ainsi dit le Seigneur, l'Éternel, le Saint d'Israël: C'est en revenant et en vous reposant que vous serez sauvés; c'est dans le calme et la confiance que sera votre force" (Ésaïe 30:15, version anglaise). Mais d'où venons-nous et à quoi devons-nous revenir?

La Science Chrétienne a rendu évident que toutes les peines matérielles sont dues à un sens erroné de séparation d'avec Dieu. Elle révèle Dieu en tant que Vie, Vérité, Amour, Esprit, et l'homme comme étant la réflexion spirituelle de Dieu. L'homme donc ne demeure pas en dehors de Dieu, puisque l'homme spirituel, réel, ne peut jamais un instant être séparé de son créateur, qui est la seule et unique source de vie. Le genre humain, cependant, ne s'est pas rendu compte de la vraie nature de l'homme, de sa nature divine; il a cru, au contraire, à l'opposé même de la nature divine, savoir, à un sens matériel d'existence, qui comprend le mal sous toutes ses formes. Devant cette énigme de l'existence, le genre humain a paru ressembler à "un roseau agité par le vent," souvent impuissant à se défendre contre les tempêtes de l'existence mortelle, assailli par des craintes pénibles et des doutes affligeants.

De ce faux sens d'existence, celui qui est troublé doit revenir et prendre du repos—se reposer dans la conscience de l'existence harmonieuse de l'homme dans l'Amour divin. La voie de ce retour est un processus purement mental, car c'est dans la croyance matérielle seule que l'homme serait soi-disant déchu de sa vraie individualité en tant que réflexion spirituelle de Dieu. En parlant de l'homme réel, Mrs. Eddy dit à la page 475 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "L'homme est incapable de pécher, d'être malade, et de mourir. L'homme réel ne saurait s'écarter de la sainteté, et Dieu, de qui l'homme émane, ne peut engendrer la faculté ni la liberté de pécher."

Comprendre et démontrer la vérité concernant Dieu et le rapport de l'homme avec Lui, c'est procéder mentalement à la dissolution du sens erroné concernant l'existence avec ses troublants problèmes; et l'harmonie se réalise. Mais nous semblons parfois si troublés et déconcertés par l'évidence discordante de l'expérience humaine qu'il paraît presque impossible de comprendre et d'appliquer la vérité de l'être réel. C'est alors que les paroles d'Ésaïe servent de tendre rappel, nous montrant le processus mental par lequel s'obtiennent la force et la liberté: "C'est dans le calme et la confiance que sera votre force." Ce n'est qu'en calmant notre pensée troublée, en écoutant la Vérité et l'Amour et en refusant de prêter l'oreille au sens matériel, que nous sommes capables d'entendre les messages de Vérité qui nous viennent par le sens spirituel. Ces messages nous parlent de Dieu et de l'homme réel comme demeurant toujours ensemble en parfaite harmonie. Mrs. Eddy dit (*Science et Santé*, p. 209): "Le sens spirituel est la faculté consciente et constante de comprendre Dieu." Et c'est par ce sens seulement que nous pouvons entendre la voix de la Vérité, nous détourner du mal et nous reposer dans l'harmonie.

Mais écouter dans le silence la voix de la Vérité n'est pas la seule chose nécessaire pour opérer le salut: nous devons, selon l'exhortation d'Ésaïe, avoir aussi pleine confiance dans les messages angéliques qui nous parlent de Dieu et du bien. Notre force pour résister aux erreurs que nous rencontrons dépend non seulement du silence avec lequel nous écoutons la voix de la Vérité, mais encore de la confiance que nous avons dans la vérité qui nous est ainsi révélée.

Aujourd'hui, des milliers ont confiance dans la révélation de la Vérité qui leur est venue par la Science Chrétienne, parce qu'ils en ont prouvé le pouvoir guérisseur et régénérateur. Pour ceux-là, il n'est donc pas difficile, à chaque nouvelle expérience, de continuer à avoir confiance dans ce qui leur a apporté, au temps de la détresse, la force, la domination, la liberté!

Si troublé, si tourmenté que puisse être l'état mental ou physique, la force, la domination et la liberté attendent tout chercheur de la Vérité. La vérité touchant le rapport de l'homme réel avec Dieu attend seulement d'être acceptée avec confiance par l'individu pour le régénérer, le réconforter et le guérir.

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Virginian Manor

(1760-1775)

Virginia, between the years 1760 and 1775, attained her highest prosperity. The growth of the colony in general, and the advance of luxury in living was rapid, marked by an increased taste for amusements of the most costly kind, and great expenditure in living and entertaining. . . .

The Virginians clung to the old historic building-sites, and upon them erected ambitious mansions, with flagged colonnades, extended wings, and ample offices; surmounting the whole with an observatory whence the proprietor with his "spy-glass" could sweep the country—not now for the stealthy approach of an enemy, but to feast his eyes upon a scene of unbroken beauty peacefully lying beneath a summer's sun. The mansion stood apart in solemn grandeur upon some knoll or eminence overlooking the great highway, the river. It was not to be taken casually, in a by-the-way sort of a manner, not to be stumbled upon by accident. It was to be approached with deliberation through a long line of sentinels—an avenue of Lombardy poplars—"the proper tree, let them say what they will, to surround a gentleman's mansion."

This landward approach to the house passed sometimes between columns of trimmed boxwood or stone gate-posts upon which the arms granted the family in England were carved in high relief. Gravelled paths under ornamental trees led to the veranda with its lofty columns. In the rear, the hill sometimes fell sharply to the riverside in terraces after the English fashion. At a wharf, built out into the bed of the stream, the family often assembled to watch the sailing of their own ships, trading directly with the mother country. On the green, facing the river, there were summer-houses of latticed woodwork, covered with climbing roses, honeysuckle, and jasmine, and haunted by brilliant humming birds. . . . A low wall covered with honeysuckle or Virginia creeper bounded the grounds at the water's edge.

But it was in the garden and in the greenhouse that the lady of the manor exulted! No simple flowers, such as violets, lilies, or roses were forced in those days. These would come with the melting of the snows early in February. Only tropical beauties were reared under the glass; century-plant, cacti, gardenias, lemon and orange trees; great, double, glowing pomegranates, and the much-prized snowy globes of Camellia Japonica, sure to be sent packed in cotton as gifts to adorn the dusky tresses of some Virginia beauty, or clasp the folds of her diaphanous kerchief. These camellias were reckoned the most elegant of flowers—so pure and sensitive, resenting the profanation of the slightest touch. Fancy a cavalier of that day presenting nothing rarer than a bouquet of daisies or daffodils!

But the garden! Who can describe a garden in the Virginia of 1770? When the little children of the family were sent forth to breathe the cool air of the morning, what a paradise of sweets met their senses! The squares, crescents, stars, and circles, edged with box, over which an enchanted, glistening veil had been thrown during the night; the tall lilacs, snowballs, myrtles, and syringas, guarding like sentinels the entrance to every avenue; the glowing beds of tulips, pinks, purple iris, and hyacinths; the flowering-almond with its rosy spikes; the globes of golden passion-fruit; the figs, rimy with the early dew and bursting with scarlet sweetness! The whole world filled with bloom and beauty, fragrance and melody.—From "The Mother of Washington and Her Times," by MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

"Quietness and confidence"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is no one but desires to be calm and undisturbed when confronted with those elements of earth that sometimes seem to threaten the welfare, health, happiness, or even the existence, of oneself or others. One always regrets becoming agitated and excited under trying ordeals, for such a mental state portrays weakness, while a calm state of thought bespeaks true strength and dominion.

Through Christian Science many have learned to turn to God as the true source of help in all times of trouble, and they are not disappointed in seeking sufficient strength to rise above trying experiences. Words of truth revealed through the Scriptures often serve as beacon lights pointing out the true way. These words of the prophet Isaiah, for instance, may come as an angel-message in times of great disturbance: "For thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel; In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." But from whence do we come and to what are we to return?

Christian Science has made plain that all material troubles are due to a false sense of separation from God. It reveals God as Life, Truth, Love, Spirit, and man as the spiritual reflection of God. Man, therefore, does not dwell apart from God, since the spiritual, real man can never for a moment be separated from his Maker, who is the one and only source of life. Mankind, however, has been unaware of man's true, divine nature, and has believed, instead, in the very opposite of the divine nature, namely, a material sense of existence, which includes evil in all its forms. Before this enigma of existence mankind has seemed to be as "a reed shaken with the wind," often powerless to defend itself against the storms of mortal experience beset with tormenting fears and distressing doubts.

It is from this false sense of existence that the disturbed one is to return and rest—rest in the consciousness of man's harmonious existence in divine Love. The way of this return is a wholly mental process, for it has been only in material belief that man supposedly fell from his true selfhood as God's spiritual reflection. In speaking of the real man, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475): "Man is incapable of sin, sickness, and death. The real man cannot depart from holiness, nor can God, by whom man is evolved, engender the capacity or freedom to sin."

To comprehend and demonstrate the truth about God and man's relation to Him is the mental process whereby the false sense of existence, with its disturbing problems, is dispelled and harmony realized. But we sometimes seem so disturbed and confused by the discordant evidence of human experience that it seems almost impossible to comprehend and apply the truth of real being. Then it is that Isaiah's words serve as a gentle reminder, showing us the mental process through which to obtain strength and freedom: "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." It is only as we quiet our disturbed thought, by listening to Truth and Love and refusing to listen to material sense, that we are able to hear the messages of Truth coming to us through spiritual sense. These messages tell us of God and the real man as always dwelling together in perfect harmony. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 209), "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." And it is only through this sense that we can hear the voice of Truth, turn away from evil, and rest in harmony.

But quiet listening for the voice of Truth is not all that is necessary in the process of salvation: we must, as Isaiah admonishes, also have full confidence in the angel-messages which tell us of God and good. Our strength in standing against the errors that confront us depends not only on our quiet listening to the voice of Truth, but also on the confidence we have in the truth thus revealed to us.

Thousands today have confidence in the revelation of Truth that has come to them through Christian Science, because they have proved its healing and regenerating power. For such as these it is therefore not difficult, with each new experience, to continue to have confidence in that which in times of trouble has brought to them strength, dominion, freedom!

However disturbed or distressed may be the mental or physical state, strength, dominion, and freedom await every seeker for Truth. The truth of the real man's relation to God awaits only individual acceptance and confidence, in order to regenerate, comfort, and heal him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Chinese Theater

I KNOW of no other people who receive such delight from and have such knowledge and appreciation of the theater as the Chinese. Other nations may enjoy and appreciate their theater, but to me, at least, American and European audiences seem vaguely superior to it all.

Almost any Chinese boy of 8 or so sings an aria or more from a favorite opera, and can imitate to a remarkable degree the swirling gyrations of the hero of his choice. True, small Italian boys often sing bits from their favorite opera, but they, probably, pay small attention to the finesse of the acting.

A Chinese attending a performance will softly sing to himself, or mark perfect rhythm, with the "hou-chin," the principal musical instrument, and the "pang-dze," during the progress of an intricate musical development, thus indicating a knowledge of not only the words and the melody, but of the exacting rhythm accentuated by the drum.

The theater is very much the index of the life of the audience, and although the plays most popular in China do not furnish an authentic picture of modern Chinese life, they indicate the historic background and the morals and customs subscribed to. Such a vital factor in the life of a people cannot be overlooked by anyone wishing a better understanding of them.

Importance of Music

Appreciation of the Chinese theater is not so impossible of attainment as it may appear, though a thorough knowledge would entail an understanding of the dialect most used in the theater, an intelligent survey of the laws governing Chinese music and the underlying conventions of acting and portrayal of character.

The bursting noise and insistent, recurrent rhythm of the percussion instruments astounds, annoys and often frightens away the Occidental investigator, all too unprepared to understand what it is all about. He is lost. His senses are drowned in this sea of vibration. But, to a Chinese, this is a very vital part of the performance. It forms a telegraphic tapping which accents the actor's every movement, his every gesture, and often becomes very dramatic as emphasis during a rest in a song. Of course, this procedure is well regulated, and an interesting system of signals, such as the lifting of a sleeve, or the pointing of a whip, governs the drummer in his performance. It is to be remarked that the drummer in the Chinese theater holds as enviable a position as the conductor of a Western orchestra, and, perhaps, has more absolute control of his men. He is styled somewhat as a "commander-in-chief."

The Chinese one-stringed violin (hou-chin) is virtually indispensable to most of the Chinese operas. It forms the background and weaves elaborations complementing the vocal part. The musician who plays this instrument must, above all others, have a good "ear" for music, for an actor's success would be jeopardized by false playing on his part.

Reasons for Survival

There is an opinion among a group of Chinese that the reason the ancient drama has remained to the present day, and is even now overwhelming modern plays in the affections of the people, is that it contains a musical background which renders every action, as well as utterance, more impressive, clearer and more effective, leaving always a delightful, irresistible "flavor to chew on." There is also another good reason, apart from the existence of but few excellent plays dealing with modern life: the exquisite, invigorating color and marvelously designed costumes of the ancient drama have more theatrical appeal than the trite modern apparel. Old heroes cannot soon be forgotten.

One often hears the opinion that the Chinese theater is a place of earsplitting racket. This is not necessarily so, although military plays are rightly accompanied by noisy brasses and drums. There is, however, the ancient costume drama, which makes use of the flute for its accompaniment. This is most beautiful and effective, appreciated by Occidental and Chinese alike. Mei Lang Fang happily employs this softer and actually more authentically "Chinese" music, for the more violent popular type was introduced into China with the northern barbaric invasion, and was most popular throughout the Manchu dynasties. I am sure that even a critic hardened with lack of understanding could not fail to see and appreciate the beauty, poetry and harmony, in music as well as in motion, of an ancient Chinese play costumed and played by Mei.

Vocal Training

The vocal training necessary for the actor to acquire the highly artificial and sometimes falsetto voice is long and arduous, and distinctly different from the training accorded to Western singers. He exposes his voice to a hearty, early morning wind, or tries it against the city wall. This striving to outdo the elements with the loudest and highest notes possible constitutes the most important exercise in "placing" the voice, or "hanging or lifting the throat," as they say. There is a sound system back of all this, for they thus develop the use of the most important sounds of their language.

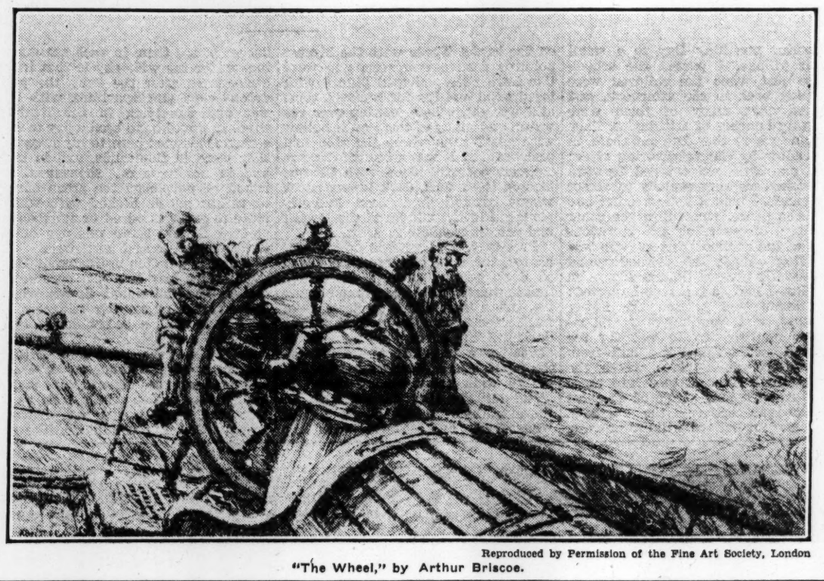
The artists are trained both by apprenticeships to old actor-teachers and by organized schools, the latter being the mode popular at this time. It is interesting that almost all the training given is oral, the entire play being memorized by repetition. A repertoire of several hundred dramas is acquired in this manner, any of which an actor may be required to play at any time. The Chinese actor is very efficient, and seldom are mistakes made. They would be readily detected by the discriminating playgoer, who would audibly voice his disapproval then and there.

In Peiping, male and female performers do not act in the same play, nor even in the same theater, but companies made up entirely of either sex play all roles. I have seen a famous actress give a remarkable performance of a fighting general, and there are several actors who successfully portray beautiful maidens. In port cities, such as Tientsin and Shanghai, there is no law regarding this, and both men and women may appear in the same play, though this is not usual.

Symbolism in the Chinese theater should not seem so incomprehensible when we consider that the Russian theater, as well as the English-speaking, is progressing more toward that goal in "modern" presentation. It is true, there will appear in an evening of Chinese opera many gestures whose significance will be lost on all except the lover of pantomime; but, to me, it seems that mounting, or dismounting a horse (even though the horse is not present), rowing an unseen boat, crossing an invisible threshold, and opening and closing a door of air, plunging down a well of imagined existence, by a leap and tumble, then to calmly rise and walk away, as well as many other actions whose only reality on the stage is in pantomime, are so "real," so descriptive, that even a novice could grasp their meaning, provided he left "realistic" expectations upon entry into the theater and was willing to accept the significant action as descriptive enough. (Children often accomplish this "make-believe" when playing unmolested by adults.) A pennant designed with waves, or a flag displaying a painted chariot wheel, is enough to furnish the scene with imagery of one's thoughts, unobstructed by scenery and mechanical effects.

A recent popular American play embodies the speaking in "asides," the thoughts of the characters, along with the usual spoken word. This is an amplification of the method used by Chinese dramatists, though they never carry it to such extremes.

Russia has recognized the power of musical backgrounds, and adapts them as rhythmic sound, apart from operas, revues, etc., to gain added interest in spoken drama. Symbolic pantomime has once more come into its own in many performances in Russia. Is it not significant that at least two of the leaders of this movement have made actual observation in China? KENNETH EAGLETON FOSTER.



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"The Wheel," by Arthur Briscoe.

Philadelphia Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

IN THE annual exhibition by members of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts now going on at the Art Club one finds this year a variety of tendencies that touch the entire range of contemporary art production from the conservative handling of such a portrait as that of the painter and print-maker John Dull by his son Christian L. Dull, to the abstract arrangements of forms and colors in space by Lillian B. Fleisher and Eleanor Finnessey.

John Dull himself offers in "Towers of the New Town" the type of American cityscape that picks out the pattern charm of the contemporary scene. In silver grays, blues and yellows the artist develops his theme with the curve of a river and its many dock-end activities, with the pattern of the skyline distant and the somewhat lower range of roof accents that carries down into the immediate foreground. It is, as it were, a symphonic improvisation upon the American city.

Quite different, yet equally interesting, is another such improvisation from the brush of Henry White Taylor, whose "City," worked in color intensity and ranging from brilliant reds and yellows to equally brilliant blues and purples, touches the theme with fantasy, weaving in paint suggestion against the city buildings and factories, faces that laugh, faces that leer, faces that are grim. And in the foreground streams the city populace.

Even "The Gas Tank" claims its role in art through the canvas by Catherine Grant.

Still-life experimentation is as keen as ever, and as varied. Hugh H. Breckenridge offers a brilliantly handled composition; Frank C. Kirk an ambitious piece of realism, and innumerable other compositions dealing with the entire gamut of still-life painting from the most abstract to the most realistic, from the most poetic to the most commonplace.

Among the excellent portrait studies are "Miss Sexton," with a certain sculpturesque quality of form, painted by Harry J. Oshiver; the sketch study of a Negress with emphasis upon yellow, brown and white contrasts, by Charles Ward; "Goldie," by Elsa Frame; "Bambi," by Ada C. Williamson and the startling and downright "Midnight," study of a dancer by Ivan Le Lorraine Albright.

Francis Speight is represented by several landscapes, and also holds the distinction of the Fellowship prize awarded at the current one hundred and twenty-fifth annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia painter who flourished from 1844 until 1916, has come into his own. A collection of some 40 of his paintings, sketches, drawings and bits of sculpture has been presented to the Pennsylvania Museum for display in the Philadelphia Museum of Art through the joint gift of Mrs. Eakins and her friend, Mary Adeline Williams.

The current exhibition which places the gift collection before the public, is augmented by many loan features, including two or three famous pictures, and "A Street in Seville," an early Eakins canvas that shows clearly the influence exerted over the American master by his study of Velasquez and his sojourn in Spain.

Although Eakins and his followers constitute a distinct group of American artists, and mark, perhaps, the true rise of the contemporary American school, Eakins harked back in his thoroughness, his interest in anatomy, in light concentration, and in serious character-chiseled portraiture to the stem of the old masters. His preoccupation with light and form often recalls a similar preoccupation on the part of Rembrandt.

The art of Thomas Eakins as revealed in any collection of his painting shows at once the seriousness of his nature, and the scientific thoroughness with which he approached his medium. His interest in form would express itself in sculpture as well as in painting. Among the items now on view are several small sculpture sketches made by Eakins as preliminary study material for his pictorial reconstruction of the studio of Rush, the first important exponent of sculpture in America.

D. G.

Stratford Players' Chicago Season

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

TO HAVE the Shakespeare Memorial Theater transplanted, if only for a couple of weeks, from the Avon to the Chicago River is something more than a theatrical treat for middle-western Americans. Coming after a season of Chicago's own Shakespearean product, the Stratford Players emphasize the feeling of intimacy that exists between countries that can both claim Shakespeare as their own.

It was a matter of pleased surprise for many a Chicagoan to discover that the language these actors and actresses speak is really not so different from the American tongue, or at least not from the American's ideal of his language. Their speech was a pure delight. Of course there were minor parts less musically spoken than others, but the expression of the company on the whole was of so high a standard that even the long monologues in the least dramatic moments were full of interest.

Certainly "Richard II," rarely given on any stage, was a test of just this kind of excellence. It is a drama of long speeches and a long drama. It runs a good 20 minutes past the time most theaters close their doors. But these players defy the suburban train schedules quite innocently. They intend to present Shakespeare as he wrote it and they do. Their "Richard II" is an intellectual and artistic victory over the age of speed. For such beauty do they draw from the poetic lines that the charge that this historical drama cannot be acted is pretty well refuted.

George Hayes and Wilfrid Walter, who would be the stars of the company if it allowed itself to indulge in stars, are cast in the contrasting parts of Richard, deposed king, and Bolingbroke, who usurps his throne as Henry IV. To watch the decline of the mild, weak Richard and the rise of forceful and rough-riding Bolingbroke is a fine study in contrasts.

Mr. Hayes emphasizes the development of the king's character from the spoiled darling of the court, toying with his power with almost feline charm, to the chastened captive of the Tower, stripped of glory and pride. Mr. Walter, on the other hand, puts the stress on action, thus contrasting the man who does things with the one who discourses about them.

These actors from the shrine of Shakespeare are quite as much at home in comedy. Their version of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" is almost boisterously funny. Roy Byford's Bottom the Weaver is an achievement in the comic art, so bland and absurd is the rotund artisan.

Technique in Painting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

WHEN artists of the fifteenth century abandoned tempera in favor of oil colors they acquired a firmer grasp of form because of the inherent qualities of paint, said Royal Cortizzos in opening a recent lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on "The Importance of Technique in Painting." He illustrated the advantages of the change of medium as manifested in two pictures done by Jan Van Eyck, the first in tempera and the second in oils. Mr. Cortizzos continued in effect as follows:

The work of great painters is marked by the strong, sure way they put on their paint. Lesser men are niggling or weak in their handling of the brush. Whistler said of Velasquez, "He dipped his brush in light and air and painted people who stood on their feet."

The use of color is a personal thing; the medium won't work of itself. No one can tell what made Velasquez such a consummate artist, or how he got his effects. In a painting of Queen Isabella on a horse the whole picture, except the horse's head, was done by Velasquez' pupils, while that head, done by their master, is strongly and definitely set apart from the rest by his personal abilities as a painter.

Rembrandt's earlier paintings show him working carefully, painstakingly, toward the larger freedom that came to him with mastery of his paint. "The Shipowner and His Wife" indicates this partial control of his medium. His later pictures prove that he came to work more freely and more broadly, and his characterizations became more penetrating. His art became more subtle and personal as he gained in command of his paint, until he achieved works that had all the seeming spontaneity of a sketch. His later pictures represent moods that carry across the centuries to us the pressure of his individuality.

This same evolution is to be observed in the painting of Frans Hals, a virtuoso with brush and colors. His early "Portrait of a Man" was clearly done with careful deliberation that is nowhere evident in his picture "Boy with a Violin," wherein the artist is sure in his attack, painting with dash and authority, with splendor of color. Here are to be found veritable pyrotechnics of execution.

Tiepolo's command of his brush, his technique, was so assured in his "Car of Venus" that he seems to have flung the colors upon the canvas. This is bravura painting, the summit of accomplishment in a delicate scheme that seems all rose petals and whipped cream. This sort of accomplishment is evident, too, in a lesser artist, Fortuny, who could flick on with his brush strokes of color that were consummately right. In Sargent's work may be found this same dexterity. Duveneck and Bellows achieved swift, accomplished use of paint.

In "Boy With Sword," by Manet, there is exultant mastery of materials, and color that is beautiful in itself. We exclaim over the loveliness of the painted surfaces in pictures by De Hoog, Vermeer, Alfred Stevens and Thomas A. Demuth. Gilbert Stuart and Gainsborough imparted exquisite grays, blues and pinks to their canvases, rejoicing as they did in the pure charm of paint. So did Whistler in his "arrangements" and "symphonies."

Like Corot, Degas and Renoir, all these men reverenced their material. Their brushes caressed their canvases with color, with tender, exquisite results. Not so Van Gogh, hence the [illegible] of his pictures. More reverence for the thing done and more thought in the doing of it is needed if the integrity and idealism of art are to be recaptured in paint.

E. C. S.

Pictures in Motion

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

EVERY motion-picture production that is being screened today adds to our growing conviction that the next definite improvement in talking films will come when they achieve something like unity of effect. At present these pictures, even the most costly of them, are a synthetic product. They do not represent the expression of a single point of view. Each picture is more or less a babel of many æsthetic tongues, a medley of tastes, good and bad.

A Congress of Directors

According to reports from Hollywood the director, who was the dominant figure in picture-making in the days of silent films, has been pushed off his throne. He now stands equal, and perhaps inferior, to other persons having authority in the making of a picture. We hear of a director for the action and a director for the voice. The old director now often is merely the director of the action of the picture, working beside another man who is director of the talking parts. Then there is a supervisor of the sound recording, who appears to be Sir Oracle in the proceedings. Add to these another boss in the director of the color photography. Then there is a distinguished person in charge of the music who must be listened to lest he put on his hat in a huff and depart for the day. Finally there is a supervisor who directs all these directors, or, more likely, tries to reconcile their various activities and preserve the peace among them in an endeavor to keep the picture from running behind its production schedule.

An Orchestral Parallel

Suppose these conditions incident to the making of a motion picture containing color, spoken dialogue, incidental music and singing, were applied to a performance of orchestral music. The choirs of strings, wind and percussion instruments would each have a leader bent on the most brilliant sort of effects when it came the turn of his group to make sounds. The orchestra leader in such circumstance would be little more than a time beater and a score reader who signals the players to start and stop. Over the values achieved by each choir he would have no real control. One may easily imagine the welter of unrelated sound that would be produced under such an arrangement. Yet each musician would be doing his best.

The Need of Unity

A fundamental quality of every work of art is unity of effect. This unity arises from the passing of all the materials constituting a production through the medium of a single artist's perceptions. From him they take on ensemble coloration, a form built up from co-ordinated forces. If this were not so, the playing of a symphony orchestra such as the Philharmonic in New York would be equally exciting at all times no matter who directed it. This is a passably fair parallel to the problem of achieving unity of effect in a motion picture production.

Geniuses Not Asked For

"Ho, ho!" some objector may say to this proposition. "He is demanding that the motion pictures shall be directed by geniuses. He wants us to employ half a hundred directors whose dramatic authority shall be as great as the musical stature of Toscanini. Yet the whole musical world has only one Toscanini, who can't even be divided up among the dozen chief orchestras of the United States." Not at all. We are merely asking for unity of effect, something that can be achieved by a large number of the motion picture directors now active in Hollywood.

Picking Trees Out of the Woods

Too generous by far are the motion picture producers. In their eagerness to please, they spend vast sums on things that are never noticed by their general audiences, things that would detract from the dramatic effect if they were noticed. Not content with the tree that would suffice to key a romantic scene for the hero and heroine, the lavish producer gives us a forest, within which the effect of the single necessary tree is lost. Having an order for a forest, the technicians devote so much detail to their work of realizing it, and the electricians light it with such insistent beauty, that the dramatic idea becomes as effectively lost as ever were the babes in the wood. Artistically, the generous producer, with no conventions to guide him, would be equally justified in providing such a scene with three moons.

Soft Pedal Needed

In St. Louis recently there has been a season of flagrant motion picture advertising. So offensive was the campaign instituted to "put over" one picture which did not justify sensational presentation that public indignation was aroused. As a result the board of aldermen is considering a proposal to censor theatrical advertising. For all this the theater men concerned have only themselves to blame.

Bessie Love

"Chasing Rainbows," a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer talking film, resorts again to the well-worn back-stage story of the man and woman vaudeville partners, with Bessie Love saving the day by her simple, unforced, human acting of the deserving woman who is overlooked until the end by the flighty man. Always spontaneous and sensible is this woman, as Miss Love acts her. Charles F. Reisner, who directed this picture, had the taste and insight to draw out all the sensitiveness and fun of her nature and the result is something to remember about a film that is otherwise easy to forget. Marie Dressler is given a few opportunities to do some of the first-rate comedy work of which she is capable, but the writer of the story thought it would be well to present her in a long and tedious scene of inebriation that is not half as funny as Miss Dressler could have been without alcoholic assistance. The films are ever at their best when they concern themselves with what interesting persons are rather than with what they do. This film with a hackneyed story emerges from routine and becomes something human and authentic because of the effect of humanity achieved by Mr. Reisner's sympathetic direction of Bessie Love.

"Slightly Scarlet"

If we must have more films about crooks, and Paramount evidently thinks we must, let them be as entertaining and good-mannered as this studio's latest version of the cheating cheaters theme, based on a story by Percy Heath and directed by Louis Gasnier and Edwin H. Knopf. Allan Seigler as cameraman has provided many pictorial bits of photography to go with scenes of elegance on the Riviera. Helen Ware and Eugene Pollette play without buffoonery the parts of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Americans, who are delighted when Europeans do not snub them. Two of these Europeans, played by Evelyn Brent and Clive Brook, are jewel thieves. Their romantic encounters, when neither knows that the other is after Mrs. Barrett's pearls, is carried off with a fine air, and for a popular conclusion they reform and restore the jewels. Mr. Brook is particularly good as the dryly courteous Courtenay Farkes. He does much to discover the implications as well as the surface meanings, of the well-written dialogue provided by Howard Estabrook and Joseph Mankiewicz.

"Song of the West"

Warner Brothers have another operetta in technicolor in "Song of the West," based on the musical play, "Rainbow," which was presented last season in New York. The result is big and handsome and trite. What might have been another "Covered Wagon" becomes an ordinary photoplay because of the emphasis on stereotyped plots and counter-plots, interrupted often by sentimental ditties sung to each other by John Boles and Vivienne Segal. A saving element of rough humor is provided by Joe Brown, who seems literally to grin from ear to ear. He is a mule-driver in a pioneer wagon train that is making its way from Missouri to the California gold fields in 1849. Marion Byron helps to provide a bit of welcome humor to a picture that will be welcomed as a program feature but not as a special.

American Art in Budapest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—An exhibition of representative American paintings and sculptures was recently opened by Regent Nicholas Horthy at the National Salon showrooms. The exhibition is sponsored by the American Federation of Arts and the Hungary Society of America, an association founded for the purpose of promoting better understanding and acquaintanceship between Americans and Hungarians. The Hungarian National Council of Fine Arts is responsible for the arrangement of the show; thus it will be seen that great official interest was taken in the cause of bringing about this exposition. J. Butler Wright, American Minister to Hungary, has taken particular pains to make this act of friendliness a great success. As such, it is indeed a success, and Hungarians fully appreciate the good will and cordial intentions that are back of it. As an event of artistic importance, however, the show has not come up to expectations.

The 37 pictures and a dozen or so small sculptures shown are certainly all of artistic merit, none of them lack value and quality, but there is nothing distinctive, nothing striking, nothing respresentative about them. Although most of the pictures come from the brush of artists still living, there is an antiquated quality about the majority, and they are far from being the best that America can show. Some capital portraits, such as Ernest L. Ipsen's portrait of Captain Bartlett and Charles B. Hawthorne's "First Mate," lent by the Grand Central Galleries, George Bellows' "Ann in White," lent by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, and a few fine landscapes, like Rockwell Kent's "Road Roller" or Childe Hassam's "Fifth Avenue in Winter" attract attention and call for appreciation; but on the whole the collection is far from being representative of the art of a great nation. The pictures and sculptures exhibited might hail from any country and as such they would pass muster in any good international exhibition, but with the slogan "American Art introduces itself to Hungary" they cannot be considered adequate.

The Fine Arts Museum of Budapest has completed the collection by a very fine series of etchings by Joseph Pennell and James McNeill Whistler, which more than make up for the deficiencies of the transatlantic collection. These two Americans have been well known and beloved by Hungarian connoisseurs for many years, and are welcomed again on the walls of the National Salon. The good intentions and the desire for friendly approach, shown in the fact of the exhibition taking place, however, are greatly appreciated in Budapest and the opening was visited by crowds of people. We hope to get a more representative and above all, more modern collection of American paintings and sculptures soon, also perhaps a taste of America's most developed art: Architecture. The visit paid to Budapest by American art will be returned shortly, when a collection of Hungarian pictures, shown at the Barcelona exhibition where Hungary was second to Italy only in the prize awards, will make its way to New York and various other American cities.

Despiau's Sculpture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—At the Brussels Palais des Beaux Arts was recently installed a comprehensive exhibit of the work of Charles Despiau. This sculptor cares nothing about fashion. He does not prop himself up against antiquity, or against either primitive or Indian art. Nor is his sculpture in any degree literary in character.

Despiau has only recently become generally recognized. Not long ago he was compelled to earn his living by the coloring of postal cards. His models were chiefly his friends.

It is the human head, particularly the heads of women, that primarily attract him. Although the likeness is striking, there is more in his sculptured portraits than a mere image of the model. All these heads are alive, all of them bear the unmistakable hall mark of a master-hand.

Anglo-American Etching

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE popularity of the etching continues to increase. Perhaps the surest sign of this is the fact that virtually the year round it is possible to find an exhibition of etchings in one or other of the London galleries. At present there is the Painters-Etchers forty-eighth exhibition at the R. W. S. Galleries in Pall Mall, and a collection of prints by modern American etchers and lithographers is on view at the Fine Art Society's Galleries in Bond Street.

Many of the foremost etchers and engravers of the past 50 years have been associated with the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers since its formation in 1880. At present, however, its exhibitions cannot be considered truly representative of English etching for some of the most distinguished practitioners of the day are not members of the society. Yet, although such past masters of the craft as Muirhead Bone and Sir D. Y. Cameron do not belong and never exhibit, the majority of younger artists who have made their names in this branch of art and many newcomers who are still at the outset of their careers, are always contributors. So it is possible to keep in touch with English etching and engraving "en masse," as it were, through their annual exhibitions.

This year's shows an interesting variety in subject matter and in treatment. There is some good portraiture. G. L. Brockhurst, A.R.A., has sent two portrait prints, as firmly handled and highly finished as all his etched portraits are; Edmund J. Sullivan, an interesting study of "George Bernard Shaw." There are also contributions from Malcolm Osborne, Robert Austin and other well-known exhibitors who have achieved success in portraiture with the needle.

Line engravings are plentiful. Harry Morley produces charming decorations by this method. His variations on themes from classical mythology are more suited to his delicate linear draftsmanship, however, than the studies of idealized peasant women which he also shows. Panoramic landscape has always attracted the engraver, and recently, the etcher also, perhaps because of the opportunities it gives for subtle graduations of tone and complicated tonal relations. "Taynton" by Charles Cheston, who is a masterly manipulator of wide design, is undoubtedly the most skillfully handled of the few spacious landscapes on view, but John C. Moody with his impression of a goodly portion of the county of Sussex, shows talent of a similar order, although the organization of his huge sky spaces is a little incoherent.

Architectural Subjects

Architectural subjects are treated with their customary brilliant technical accomplishment by Henry Rushbury A. R. A., Malcolm Osborne R. A. and by the American etcher, Louis Rosenberg; while the bird's-eye view of a town, always a fascinating design when handled with imagination, is seen in one of its most interesting aspects in Job Nixon's "Dieppe Harbor," and again—though here a more intimate picture is aimed at and successfully achieved, in Iain Macnab's wood engravings of Arles and Annecy. Genre subjects abound, which is a sign of vitality in the craft. Wendela Boreel's prints of London life, entitled "Summer in the Park" and "Suburbia," while being obviously founded on the style of her master Sickert, have a pleasantly light and airy quality of their own.

The president, Sir Frank Short, contributes a fine mezzotint, "The Angry Cloud," and a beautiful aquatint, "The Evening Star' in Her Last Berth," and characteristic work is on view by E. S. Lumsden, F. L. Griggs, Sir F. Newbolt, Anna Airy, Graham Sutherland, Martin Hardie, E. Blampied and Sydney Lee.

Ships and the sea are treated with his customary verve in two etchings by Arthur Briscoe, whose rise to notice as an etcher of marine subjects has been meteoric. It is of interest to note in this connection that his work has already been made the subject of one of the studio monographs on "Masters of Etching," in which an appreciative essay by Malcolm Salamon introduces 10 reproductions of his art.

The Fine Art Society is to be congratulated on its enterprise in organizing the first exhibition in Bond Street of modern American etching. Last year we had the opportunity of seeing in the extensive retrospective exhibition of American etching and engraving at South Kensington what had been done in these media across the Atlantic from the middle of the nineteenth century onward. The present exhibition deals with the lesser known artists of the present day, the work of most of whom has not been seen in England before. With the exception of one print by Rosenberg and another of Colon by Pennell, the whole collection is new to us. Experiment in design and a search for the unusual in subject matter sums up in a few words the general effect of the walls. Line drawings, strictly modernist in treatment, of "backstage" life and scenes set in tramcars, on the beach, in cheap restaurants, occupy Angelo and Salvatore Pinto to the exclusion of everything else. The etching-needle is too inflexible an instrument to deal quite satisfactorily with the hasty sketch, and these drawings have the quality of sketches. Albert Sterner's work used to be seen here before the war. It is weighty in matter, overtragic in mood, but powerful and striking in design. Mourning and gloom are the keynotes of all his prints.

Guelph Treasure Sold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Three Frankfurt-am-Main art dealers recently purchased the so-called "Welfenschatz," or treasure of the Guelphs, said to be the finest collection of medieval silver in existence, which is appraised at being worth well over 25,000,000 marks. The ultimate fate of this rare collection, which embraces chiefly fine pieces of church silver of early German workmanship, is still in doubt. It is possible that portions of it will be sent to America, although it is hoped to preserve this essentially German treasure for Germany, through its acquisition as a whole by some museum.

The treasure of the Guelphs has been in the possession of the illustrious family for many centuries. Hanover and Great Britain had been united for generations through the person of a common ruler until Queen Victoria ascended the British throne. The Hanoverian Law then gave the Duke of Cumberland priority in his rights to the crown of Hanover, and the two countries became separated.

The treasure of the Guelphs remained with the Duke of Cumberland when he took the Hanoverian crown and descended from him to his son, George V, the last King of Hanover, who lost his country to Prussia as a result of the war between the German states of 1866. The treasure was left by him to the last Crown Prince of Hanover, who retook the title of Duke of Cumberland and Prince of Great Britain and Ireland after his father's passing. His only son is the formerly reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lueneburg, the present head of the house of the Guelphs. He became heir to the ancient Duchy of Brunswick after the Brunswick line of the family had died out, and after renunciation by his father, but was not able to take possession of the throne until the feud betewen the Guelphs and the Hohenzollerns, resulting from the annexation of Hanover by Prussia, had been terminated by his marrying Victoria Louise, only daughter of Wilhelm II, the former German Emperor.

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When Fred Stone . . . tumbles . . . into the New Amsterdam the show will stop and stay stopped for some time."—B. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Ariane and Blue-Beard' at Rome

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

AFTER 23 years' existence, the drama of Dukas and Maeterlinck has reached Rome. If one were not afraid of being taken in the paradoxical sense, one might say that "Ariane and Blue-Beard" has reached Rome too late or too soon. Too late in its capacity of a work of audacity and the advance guard, for the liberties that this score took a quarter of a century ago are far from being surprising in 1930. Too soon, for if "Ariane" can today present nothing astonishing in the sense of modernity, it is all the same not far enough removed from us for it to be possible to formulate an absolutely impartial and just criticism of it. Conceived in a period when Wagnerism had not yet disappeared, but in which French impressionism—pictorial and musical—already reigned, "Ariane" bears too evidently the marks of the two musical periods furthest removed from the musical thought of the post-war period. That is to say that all present judgment of "Ariane" is in serious danger of being unjust and partial. Whereas it is very probable that in half a century one of our grandchildren may judge the work of Dukas with greater justice and serenity.

The most serious fault of "Ariane and Blue-Beard" is to be found in the choice of libretto. Maeterlinck's piece is, indeed, one of the most feeble in all his nebulous, inconsistent theater, in which the characters, all improbable, speak a language wherein philosophic pretentions alternate with the worst platitudes of everyday conversation. One must at the same time recognize that "Pelleas and Melisande" offer dramatic possibilities that are very much better than those of "Ariane," even if the faults are of the same kind. The situations that result from the mingling of the characters of Golaud, Pelleas and the blonde Princess have at least the advantage of movement and variety, whereas in "Ariane" all is static, with the exception of a few fragments where the scenic dynamism succeeds in dominating the whole.

Another fault—which aggravates further the absence of variety and movement—is that of the lack of masculine: voices against seven women's voices, "Ariane" numbers only one man's voice, that of Blue-Beard, a bass voice, which sings in all about a hundred bars. Many other observations might be made on the inconsistency of the character of Blue-Beard, who appeared very much more like a bearded king of playing cards than a terrible tyrant, or on the feeble interest offered by the five unhappy underground women, a flock of sheep rather than a human mass. But it is useless to linger over a subject so devoid of deep interest. Better to speak of the music, which is the only really strong thing in this drama.

Musical Characteristics

The most striking characteristic of this opera, as I have said, is its mixture of Wagnerism and impressionism. People have often wanted to compare "Pelleas" with "Ariane," but without any chance of success. "Pelleas" is a work conceived from a deep movement of revolt against Wagnerism, a work which has had no precedent and has remained without a tomorrow, exactly like the "Boris" of Moussorgsky or the "Orfeo" of Monteverdi. "Ariane" is a much more eclectic work, in which a composer of high intelligence and sovereign mastery tries to merge in a definitive style elements that appear from the outset irreconcilable enough: romanticism, classicism, Wagnerism, impressionism, liberty in form, strictness in the orchestral line.

It must also be said that in "Pelleas" the genius of Debussy is such that the poverty of the Maeterlinck drama appears transfigured. Whereas in "Ariane" the talent of Dukas—although it is of the first order—has not been able to transform the Maeterlinck piece into something really solid and human. Thus the end of the last act seems totally devoid of conviction and of persuasive force, so absurd in itself is this theatrical conclusion; whereas the passing of Melisande is moving and capable of dramatic intensity.

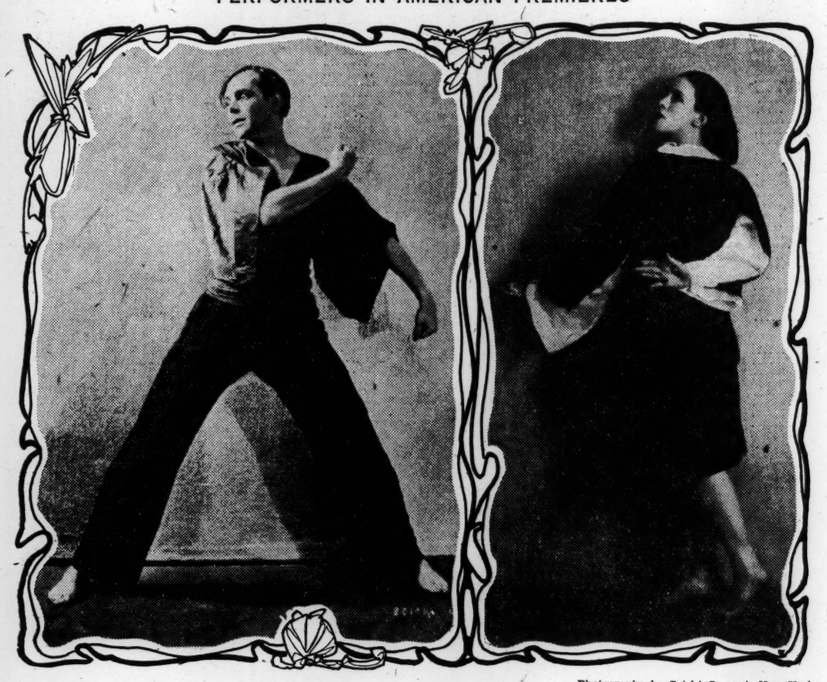
Nevertheless, pages of great musical value abound in "Ariane." The opening notably would suffice alone to earn the composer the name of a great musician. And the symphonic variations that accompany the opening of the six doors, in the first act, and the underground song of the "daughters of Orlamonde" are fragments of great beauty. The second act also offers numerous pages of keen interest. The last is more prolix and arid, although it also contains a magnificent bit—the battle, exterior and invisible but wonderfully evoked by the orchestra, of the peasants against Blue-Beard. And the entire opera enjoys the charm of a splendid instrumentation, which from beginning to end is a real enchantment of sound, and often makes up by itself for the weaknesses of the libretto.

Performance Excellent

The success of "Ariane" was very cordial, if not enthusiastic. The Italian public is little enough receptive to forms of theatrical art which are the antipodes of the national ones. Outside Wagner, "Faust," "Carmen" and particularly "Boris," the foreign operas that have had a lasting success in Italy are very few. One must consider it fortunate then that a drama as little comprehensible as "Ariane" should have had such a good reception.

It must be said that the interpretation was excellent. The crushing role of Ariane was confided to Florica Cristoforeanu (the same admirable artist who so memorably portrayed Mariola in Pizzetti's "Fra Gherardo"). The part of the Nurse was taken by Elvira Casazza, whose voice gave fine proof of physical resistance. The bass, Giulio Cirino, did his best to make acceptable the ungrateful and rather ridiculous part of Blue-Beard. The orchestra was admirably conducted by Gabriele Santini, who showed a complete knowledge of the monumental score of the French master, and was able to assure the whole performance a really excellent style and poise which imposed success even upon the least convinced elements of the public.

PERFORMERS IN AMERICAN PREMIERES



Photographs by Soichi Sunami, New York

Charles Weidman, Who Will Portray the Rôle of the Stranger in Schönberg's "Die Glückliche Hand," and Martha Graham, Who Will Be the Solo Dancer in Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps," When These Works Have Their First Stage Presentation in America at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, April 11, as One of the Regular Series of Concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra, With Leopold Stokowski Conducting. The Performances Will Be Repeated in Philadelphia, April 12 and 14, and in New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House, for the League of Composers, April 22.

Rumanian Folk Music

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THE Sorbonne we have had a very interesting evening devoted to Rumanian folk music. The subject was treated with the hand and voice of a master, for the speaker-operator was Constantin Brailoiu, professor of the conservatory at Bucharest, a first rate musician, a man of letters of quality and a great specialist in this most exciting branch of musicology.

Brailoiu, who has pursued very solid musical studies in France and who was a brilliant pupil of Gedalge, has devoted much of his activity to the methodical constitution of archives of folklore gathered directly in the villages by means of phonographic records. An excellent method, protecting the historian from the "professional" distortion, conscious or unconscious, of composers charged with a mission of this kind. The document is there, living and sincere, as it has been transmitted from generation to generation in the families of peasants, on festival occasions. One can dispute it, analyze it, free it from impurities, but at least one is working on solid ground. Let us hope that this faithful method of recording may spread among all the musicologists of the world and deliver us from the more or less fallacious "reconstructions" of certain specialists who are inclined to restore the Gothic or Roman according to the latest formulas of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The Oriental Mirage

In Rumania, popular music holds a much greater place in daily life than in western Europe. The most modest existence is colored by it. These people, who camp in front of the doors of the Orient, possess the wild and unruly fervor of the gypsy and the Bohemian but allow themselves sometimes to be captured by the contemplative enchantment of the muezzin. They know the pride of the sensitive well-set dance, the rainfall of the pearls of the cymbalum, the chivalrous nobility of the czardas, the great stroke of the glissando enveloping the piercing arpeggio of the pipes of Pan, but they also know how to revel in a vocalization endlessly repeated, of a slow fascinating melody, of a theme that turns upon itself like a dervish, an arabesque folding and unfolding till one is confused. One already feels the Oriental mirage in this country so rich in Byzantine souvenirs and with these beings divided between the desire to dance by shaking the ground with furious taps of the heel and the desire to saturate themselves in the motionless adoration of the stars: "O night, O lovely night . . ."

These people hum with pleasure songs of subtle rhythm that have the precision of a scherzo, the dynamism of a dance and the supple freedom of a recitation. These songs, imprisoned in little cardboard boxes, have been set out by Brailoiu on the learned tribune of the Richelieu amphitheater. A venerable laboratory phonograph, with a shrill, touching if rather snuffling voice, gave life to these characteristic melodies. From its depths escaped the confidences gathered in Transylvanian hamlets by the wax cylinder which—on the lips of a player of the bagpipes, a singer, a virtuoso of the hazel-nut leaf placed between the teeth of fishes' scales slipped under the tongue or of the flute made of an old gun barrel pierced with holes—has drunk of the essence of the past of a whole race.

One must congratulate M. Constantin Brailoiu for the very lively interest that his lecture-concert offered, and also felicitate Rumania on possessing musicians and speakers who know so well how to make us understand and love her.

A New Faune

With Straram, a model performance, was given of the "Prelude a l'Apres-Midi d'un Faune." If anyone that night had thought of a registering microphone at the Theatre des Champs Elysees, we should at last have had the record type of this bewitching work which has never been obtained in absolutely satisfying conditions. Moyse, the official Satyr of the house, being wandering in other groves, it was on Manouvrier that Straram had called to charm the Malarmean nymphs. Although he did not employ the "Jonc vaste et Jumeau" indicated in the orchestration of the poet, the new Faune acquitted himself of his task in a remarkable way and obtained a very big success. It is right that, from time to time, the admirable performers, who, in our orchestras, anonymously accomplish such noble tasks behind a distant desk, should by chance be led to pick up a little of that glory reserved only for the virtuosos who work at the front of the platform.

At the Colonne, Pierne introduced the "Danses Hindous" of Pierre Kunc. I do not know if the composer went to gather data on the spot to give us pages of local color. In this case, he would have made a quite useless effort, for most of the touches of color, melodic curves and characteristic rhythms are to be found in the ballet of Lakme. This statement is all to the praise of the knowledge of Delibes and the taste of our composer, who thus proves that he knows very well how to choose his sources. He could not select a more sympathetic model. His work is picturesque and well drawn and obtained a very sympathetic welcome.

Hahn as Conductor

At the Pasdeloup, the stick passed into the hands of Reynaldo Hahn who, from the tips of his fingers, without seeming to touch it, obtains from the players effects of a rare flavor. What refined but sure taste is shown in all his indications. With him, the Fourth Symphony of Beethoven seems to be admirably orchestrated. No platitudes, no heaviness, no prosaicness. And do not believe in subtilized orchestras: everything here is simplicity, directness and love of the music. Reynaldo Hahn has the privilege of "Mozartizing" everything he touches. That is the secret of his attractive, persuasive performances. I should like to see him conduct all the Beethoven symphonies one after the other. What lessons would be learned from such an experiment.

The suite taken from his "Manon fille galante"—a work offering grace and emotion that abounds in happy discoveries in writing and sonority—was much appreciated. And a warm reception was given to the "Divertissement" of Larmanjat, an ingenious score written to bring into notice the chromatic harps of Gustave Lyon.

An Elgar Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Royal Philharmonic Society gave its fifth concert at Queen's Hall on Jan. 30. The program contained but three works: The Overture, "In the South," the Violin Concerto, and the Symphony in A flat, all by Sir Edward Elgar, who conducted. Albert Sammons, the British violinist, was soloist, and the orchestra, in beauty of tone, pliability and breadth of style, was at its top form. Altogether a notable concert. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist over Elgar as a conductor, one fact is sure: he draws out something from orchestral players in his own compositions that no other conductor obtains. Each work flows forward so rightly and naturally that one never questions, while it lasts, that there can be any other way of playing Elgar's music.

A week or two ago, when radio stations abroad paid Britain the compliment of an "English" evening, and when from points as far distant as Denmark and Austria, Holland and Hungary, Paris and Rome, English music and poetry could be heard streaming in across the dark by listeners in London, nearly every program included works by Elgar. A strange and moving experience to hear this music, so peculiarly English, returning toward home from many lands. But almost always it was phrased as if in a foreign tongue. Budapest played the "Enigma" Variations with an orchestra so capable that the discrepancy between national idioms was particularly apparent. Hungarian and English stress groupings are as different as red from green, and while Elgar's music is lovely enough to bear certain varieties of interpretation, it only yields its full and rather secret beauty to an all-English performance.

From the moment when the big audience greeted Elgar as he took up his baton at the Philharmonic, the atmosphere seemed right for fine performances. They came. Rarely has the Overture "In the South" sounded more romantic, not even excepting that first performance, when, as a new work, it was one of the events of the Elgar Festival at Covent Garden years ago. Today the whole overture has become dearer by the links of feeling which bind it to Elgar's later Symphony in E flat. In both Joy is the theme, and joy, like beauty, is among the most precious gifts a composer can pass on to posterity.

The Violin Concerto in B minor followed. Symphonic in scope, it yet offers the solo instrument immense opportunities for expression and executive skill. In Albert Sammons it has an ideal interpreter; his performance on this night will long be remembered. The entry of the solo violin after the introductory tutti was thrilling—no other word will describe the sudden tremendous impact of the player's musical purpose upon his hearers as he uttered the impassioned first phrase upon the G string. One moment the orchestra had been everything and the soloist barely seen as he waited; the next, Sammons dominated the whole auditorium, orchestra and audience alike. A sense of power and subdued passion ran through his whole reading of the Concerto. Even in its softest passages the strength behind the tranquillity never flagged. Everyone, including Sir Edward himself, agreed in pronouncing this to be Sammons's finest performance of the Concerto. As he has played it more than 50 times in public, such praise means something.

Elgar's Symphony in A flat occupied the last hour of the concert. During the interval an interesting ceremony had taken place. Sir Edward Elgar, on behalf of the committee, members, associates and fellows of the Royal Philharmonic Society, made a presentation to Mewburn Levien on his retirement from the hon. secretaryship. The post has been no light one. For many years, including the war period, Mr. Levien toiled con amore to further the well-being of the society; it is largely owing to his efforts that it survived the war and retains its unique prestige.

M. M. S.

'Charles and Mary'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Everyman Theater, "Charles and Mary," by Joan Temple. Producer, Malcolm Morley.

The surprising fact that Charles Lamb, one of the best-loved figures in English literature, has not appeared before 1930 as the hero of a play is accounted for, I suppose, by the absence of visibly dramatic incident from a life so domestically secluded and so wholly literary. That the necessary material, however, was there all the while, Miss Joan Temple has amply proved, in a fragrant and beautifully acted little play that Mr. Morley, with his keen eye for a good thing, has admirably produced at the Everyman.

Miss Temple has wisely avoided temptation to "dramatize," in the cruder histrionic sense of that word, the so human story of Elia, and is content to give us a truthful impression of the man, and to show, with simple sincerity, the unostentatious heroism of his self-sacrificing devotion to his sister, as well as the fanciful humors and whimsical sense of fun with which he faced the soorrows and responsibilities of a difficult life, that, lived with only a little less wisdom and courage, might so easily have come to shipwreck.

The first act of the play, in which we are shown Mary as the harassed drudge of an inconsiderate family, whose combined selfishness drives her, at last, to a deed of violence, is somewhat too compressed and exaggerated; but the second act, wherein Charles, the wit, coruscates charmingly before Godwin's guests, gives us dialogue and characterization worthy of "The School for Scandal," while the later episode of the young Quakeress to whom Elia loses his heart—a part played with touching simplicity by Miss Jean Shepherd—showed, most tenderly, the deep pathos and the wistful sadness underlying those jesting braveries of him who could also write Elia's tenderest essay, "Dream Children."

The authoress of the play acted Mary in the same vein of sincerity that had gone to the conception of the part; and Peter Ridgway, most happily resemblant, was no whit less successful in revealing Lamb's secret as everywhere a winner of hearts. Most of the other acting was very good indeed; the representatives of Wordsworth (Albert Raynor) and Coleridge (Deering Wells), for example, both admirably suggesting their originals; and I would add a word of special praise for the witless poet, George Dyer, played with subtle imagination by Andrew Leigh. Mr. Morley has given us a quietly beautiful entertainment; and if this play, as it well deserves, goes to the West End, and fails to succeed there—well, so much the worse for the West End.

P. A.

New Russian Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"Turksib," a new Russian film, pictures the building of the railway between Siberia and Turkestan, a distance of about 1000 miles. Turkestan is shown as a land where irrigation will make possible the growing of cotton. "Turksib" is an epic composition for the eye, from its quiet opening showing the life of the people and animals, through a series of stirring scenes, often culminating in dynamic outbursts of nature and mechanics. One episode shows a race between a train and a number of nomad horsemen of Turkestan, in which the train finally draws away from the swiftest rider. While this effect is reminiscent of old American Wild West thrillers, here the train-versus-horse theme has a cultural significance, as showing how the Russians are trying to bring the mechanical benefits of modern civilization in a primitive people.

Mill Girls in 'Othello'

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A performance of Shakespeare's "Othello" was recently given in the small mill town of Shaw, near Oldham, in Lancashire. The performance was staged without scenery, and on a stage where even the normal means of making an entrance or an exit effectively were missing. The theater was a schoolhouse, the stage a mere platform, the performers all were girls, and the costumes such as could be made at home.

The East Crompton Dramatic Society, which regularly performs the works of Shakespeare under these conditions, has no wealthy patrons and no regular capital account. Its promoter is a women with a talent for organization, and whatever proceeds she and her unpaid cast earn from their performances are devoted to the claims of charity. And such is the attractiveness of their performance that a good audience can be secured at the ordinary charges prevailing in the theaters of the district and fairly substantial profit shown.

Japanese Players in New York City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

UNDER the auspices of the Japanese Theater Association, the Players from Japan, with Tokujiro Tsutsui of Kyoto, are appearing at the Booth Theater in native dramas of the early eighteenth century; adapted and directed for the American stage by Michio Ito. These players present a colloquial drama, realistic so far as dialogue is concerned, with a background of dancing episodes and of acrobatics that include jiu-jitsu and sword play. The plays are written so as to bring in these acrobatic episodes or dancing interludes at frequent intervals, as singing numbers are brought into Occidental musical comedy.

To what Occidentals understand as acting ability, then, these players add skill in acrobatics and dancing. All their movements are made in the dancing episodes to a musical beat, marked as by the plucking of a guitar off stage, and the striking of a toy hammer on an anvil. A rumble of thunder accompanies ominous scenes, and the clatter as of unseen coconut shells announces the arrival and departure of a samurai's horse. Romantic scenes are often accompanied by bird songs. The faces of the players are usually impassive, except in scenes of intense emotion, when the player assumes and holds what might be called the mask of agony, rage or despair.

These players speak rapidly yet enunciation is crisp. This is a mental type of drama, for all its lively physical action. Seldom do the players come into actual contact. There is suspense as to what the combatants might do to each other. Their blows and struggles seem symbols rather than actuality. Violent kicks evaporate in mid-air, and terrific falls end in graceful somersaults.

The pace of this acting is swift. There is never a pause for points. You catch the idea or you don't, but the action races on. There is human simplicity and power in this acting, an absence of all affectation and self-consciousness. The players act within the picture frame of the stage, never direct to the audience. The blending of fantastic and heroic elements with ordinary human incidents gives rise to great range of emotion, and kaleidoscopic change of moods. The dancing episodes are usually done with pairs of performers working together responsively, in traditional steps and postures, with supplementary fan etiquette.

There are three scenes in "Kage-no-chikara" ("The Shadow Man"). Tokujiro Tsutsui appears as a mysterious superhuman personage, who becomes the friend of the hero, Chuji, on his pilgrimage of vengeance for the wrong done his father and sweetheart by the ruler of the province. Chuji has to go through a preliminary period of training. Eventually he becomes a scourge of the robbers he meets on the road to the ruler's palace. At the end, there is sword combat, with much leaping through windows and over balconies, and the stage finally is cluttered with fallen combatants as at the finish of "Hamlet." Apparently the Shadow Man offers himself as sacrifice, according to some traditional rite, that the hero and his peasant sweetheart may be happy together.

Tokujiro Tsutsui has that forcefulness of mere presence that focuses attention. This attention he never allows to waver through any triviality of movement or facial expression. As Chuji, Kiyoshi Miasu holds a long scene of high emotional pitch that is probably unmatched in English drama outside the blasted heath scene in "King Lear." In "Koi-no-yozakura," a sort of Pgymalion and Galatea fantasy, Hajime Mori displayed a comedy style reminding one of Frank Craven. The evening concludes with a naive fete, with parade and dances under the lanterns. At the end the assembled company kneels, and the players bow to the floor every time the curtain ascends.

E. C. S.

New York and Visiting Conductors

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

VISITING conductors have undoubtedly proved a success since they were accepted as the policy of the chief orchestral institution of this city, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society; a success with certain qualifications, but, on the whole, one to gratify the committees that govern affairs. Certainly, the standard of performance has risen under the direction of such different interpreters, this season, as Mr. Toscanini, Mr Mengelberg and Mr. Molinari; and the interest of the public has held through everything. The morale of both artists and audiences has remained steady, no matter what anyone said or did, and regardless of what happened.

Possibly an amiable disposition prevails, everybody having in mind the European tour, a good outcome for which must mean so much to the pride of the community. The gear keeps in order because the present is no time for a hitch, or even a squeak.

For larger outlook, the opening thirties are perhaps marked out to be one of those eras of good feeling in which great exploits come through because of all hands helping and none hindering. Certainly I believe that I for one never knew when musical effort, speaking generally, was better countenanced than it is now; notwithstanding the stagnation of certain types of vocal and instrumental endeavor. The only trouble I find with the situation is that certain persons tend to overgladness, rejoicing that while they have arrived at the year 1930, they stand just where they did in 1900. They ought, I hold, to be regretful about that. If I but knew how to persuade them!

Let it not be supposed that I am referring to anyone who from want of time or opportunity has not acquainted himself with the latest notions from Germany, France or Italy. It is not listeners I mean, anyway. For I am on the subject of visiting conductors. Some of these men—nearly all of them—strike me as rather old-fashioned.

And yet, Mr. Toscanini produced immediately upon his resuming the Philharmonic-Symphony baton for the spring concerts, a new work, "Rondo Veneziano," by Pizzetti; and at the same time, he has brought Mr. Pizzetti himself to America. What could he do more, to prove his zeal for 1930? Trust him for doing the unexpected. Most belated of musicians, he executes a surprise, jumping in ahead of everybody else and placing himself not only in the vanguard but at the front of it. This is the same Mr. Toscanini that bade the town goodby early in the winter with Ravel's "Bolero." Now "Rondo Veneziano" is a serious piece of music and may be commended to the attention of conductors everywhere. But "Bolero" is chaff—caution! Carelessly disturbed, it makes an awful dust. Another conductor and another orchestra tried "Bolero" in Carnegie Hall after Mr Toscanini and the Philharmonic-Symphony. They whipped and they blew, all instruments, pell-mell; when the only thing they needed to do was to let the man at the back of the platform, in the right-hand corner, tap lightly for a few minutes on the side-drum.

Mr. Toscanini, a year's acclaim on a trifle. What shall I say of Mr. Mengelberg, presenting Mahler's "Song of the Earth," for orchestra, and contralto and tenor voices? For dignity and nobility, one of the memorable interpretations of all my listening to symphonic music. Of Mr. Molinari? He linked the two contrasting, opposing temperaments of Toscanini and Mengelberg together and clinched the argument for the old-fashioned cause.

Verdi 'Comes Back'

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

IT IS about four years ago since a veritable "renaissance wave" swept over the German operatic theaters and, for the most part, buried under its onslaught contemporary operatic production or what stood for it. It began with the "Handel renaissance"—a movement to re-establish Handel as an operatic composer through scenic productions of his operas, even of his oratorios. The movement was set afoot, strangely enough, not by a musician but by a German savant. And again it was not a musician but a literary man—Franz Werfel—who inaugurated the next renaissance, that of Verdi.

Only the third renaissance was started by a musician—the revival of Johann Strauss's operettas, begun by Erich Wolfgang Korngold. His "modernizations" succeeded in bringing new honors to the Viennese operetta classic: Korngold's modernized and discreetly "jazzed" version of "Die Fledermaus" was staged by no less a theatrical personage than Max Reinhardt; and Korngold's new reading of "Eine Nacht in Venedig" was found worthy of operatic honors even by the Vienna State Opera.

The Verdi Revivals

All these "renaissance" attempts proved more or less short-lived. The last few years have not been favorable for revivals in general—not since our young composers have embraced the cause of grand opera once more. Time was when opera was taboo with the Hindemiths, Kreneks and Weills. The sweet nonsense of operatic romanticism seemed contradictory to the "new objectivity," and the formula for "topical," "objective" opera was not yet found. "Jonny," that whimsical child of Krenek's fancy, Brand's "Machinist Hopkins," Kurt Weill's new efforts, have since established the new type of opera, temporarily at least. With the re-entry of the young modernists into operatic production with interesting new works at hand, there was no further need of a "renaissance."

Franz Werfel, however, seems determined to continue his efforts on behalf of Verdi's less successful and half-forgotten operas. This writer, who has made a life-study of Verdi the musician and man (his novel "Verdi" bears testimony to that) succeeded in bringing "La Forza del Destino" back into operatic life three years ago. Not by means of a musical rearrangement, however; Werfel merely supplied a new German translation and eliminated some of the crudest operatic mannerisms of the libretto. Werfel's literary talent and the merit of some of the new text carried the "new" "Forza" to success, though one quite naturally limited to the German-speaking countries. Even there, however, the career of Werfel's "Forza" seems short-lived; it appears now more and more rarely in the repertoire of our opera houses. Paradoxical though it may seem, this and other of Verdi's weaker operas suffer from Verdi's greatness. They are beautiful and would well immortalize the name of a lesser composer. Besides Verdi's biggest works, they appear pale and of lesser importance.

"Simone Boccanegra"

Unless all signs fail, "Simone Boccanegra," the second of Verdi's operas to be reawakened by Franz Werfel, will not evade the same fate. Werfel's attempt to revive the piece is not the first one in its rather sad career. "Simone Boccanegra" was one of the flat failures on Verdi's record at the Venice premiere (1857) and fared still worse at Milan. Verdi himself was deeply disappointed and personally wounded by what he felt was an unjust criticism and undeserved harshness from press and public. With an obstintate determination so frequent in him, Verdi believed in the worth of this opera, so much so as to attempt a new version 24 years later. Boito was commissioned to bring Piave's crude libretto up to a higher literary level. A new Finale was added to the first act—and one to conform with the loftier ideals of "music drama" which Verdi had meanwhile assimilated and brought to such wonderful perfection in "Aida." The result was not more satisfactory, however; "Boccanegra" remained a failure. Vienna has now brought out a new, third version of the opera, with Werfel's new libretto, but it remains to be seen with what success.

The Third Version

The principal weakness in this opera is still the plot and libretto. Not its crude theatricalism—we find that also in "Trovatore" or "Rigoletto." But the theatricalism of these works is straightforward, naive and effective. In "Boccanegra" the plot is not more stagy, but more sophisticated, more pretentious, and far less clear and direct. It is one of those instances where one single explanatory word would at once clear up the supposedly tragic complications on which the plot is built; and the opera would end then and there, long before the second act begins. Such librettos are dangerous, for it is but a hair's breadth that separates the lofty from the ludicrous.

Musically, "Simone Boccanegra" is unmistakably Verdi's, if rarely Verdi at his best. Every lover of Verdi's music will find in it much to delight in, for the early Verdi—"Trovatore," "Traviata" and "Rigoletto"—contributes no less to this score than the Verdi of the mature period. In its greatest moments, especially in the finale which Verdi added later, we find much of the grandeur and depth that we admire in "Otello" or "Aida." Above all, the score bespeaks Verdi's unrivaled mastery of treating the dialogue, of lapsing into "arias" and out of them again almost unnoticeably and without in the slightest interrupting the flow of the music. On the whole, much of "Boccanegra" is of Verdi's finest, little of it of Verdi's strongest. In comparison with "Forza," it is deeper, but less forceful. From any other author, "Boccanegra" might be a great opera; from Verdi, it is one of his weakest.

A Fine Production

The Vienna Opera gave the work a fine production. Clemens Krauss, acknowledged master in conducting German scores, proved himself a great leader for Italian operas as well. Dr. Wallerstein's stage direction was beautiful, always original and yet never far-fetched. It was best in the concise, sketchy scenes of the scenic prologue, and again in the scene of the Senate, where Wallerstein—and Verdi, by the way—reach the grandeur of Shakespearean drama. Among the singers, Maria Nemeth (in the sole female part of the opera) and Koloman Pataky were beautiful vocally, Manowarda (as Fiesco) and Wiedemann (Paolo) histrionically great. Rode, in the title role fell from the mark. He is not a singer for Italian roles, and this part revealed many heretofore less noticeable mannerisms and limitations.

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Lamentable	LAMENT′ able	or	LAM′ ent able?
Grimace	GRIM′ ace	or	Grim ACE′?
Jugular	JU′ gu lar	or	JUG′ ular?
Acclimated	ACCLY′ mated	or	AC′ climated?
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IRREGULARITY CHARACTERIZES STOCK MARKET

Pivotal Issues Off Under Profit-Taking—Utilities and Specialties Rise

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NEW YORK — Irregularity characterized the stock market during the abbreviated session today, when evening up operations by traders who had been following the advance this week held the bulls in check. Trading was active. In fact, the volume of business during the first half hour was the largest for that period since Dec. 7 for Saturday sessions.

The realizing sales today were generally made in the pivotal issues such as United States Steel common, General Electric, and other earthwhile leaders of the market. They were offset to a large extent by the aggressive buying that was done in public utilities and a long list of individual issues.

Case Threshing was the bright particular star of the session. It was rushed up more than 14 points in a manner reminiscent of the bull campaign of 1929. Strong spots in the utility column included Peoples Gas, Pacific Lighting, Southern California Edison and Pacific Gas & Electric.

Specialties which attracted attention were Eastman Kodak and American International, the latter selling at a new high for the year. United Biscuit also registered a new high.

Buying of Bethlehem Steel was aggressive, and was attended by merger rumors of a nature heard before. Radio was a strong spot, while in the metal group International Nickel was actively in demand. Mexican Seaboard was the feature of the oils. It was run up sharply early, only to react later under profit-taking.

Foreign exchanges closed the week around the best levels of the period. One of the developments in the market this week has been a recovery of about ¼ of a cent in sterling, despite the cut in the Bank of England rate. It indicated that foreign money was moving to New York, where the bank rate was not cut.

Japanese yen climbed to a new high price of 49.30 cents simultaneously with the arrival of additional gold from Japan. The gold movement probably is nearly over. Yen today were within 10 points of the level at which it would be unprofitable to ship gold.

Continuing its decline the cotton market today broke to new low levels for the movement, with the result that March contracts broke through the 14-cent barrier. It was the first time since 1927 that cotton sold for less than that price. Foreign houses were conspicuous sellers and commission houses continued to liquidate. The feeling of the local trade was that the farm board's attempt to stabilize the cotton market would fail.

Wheat and coarse grains also were lower. Weakness in Liverpool influenced the market. Chicago estimated the paper losses of an eastern coterie of bulls in the rye market at $7,000,000. It was said that they had attempted to corner rye but ran into an unexpectedly large European supply.

STEADY TREND OF BUSINESS IS SEEN BY BRADSTREET'S

NEW YORK (AP) — Bradstreet's weekly business review says:

There are more cross currents in trade and industry, although on balance there is little evidence of change from earlier weeks. On the favorable side might be mentioned rather better, that is warmer weather, which tends to favor expansion of outdoor work.

The reports from the winter-wheat crop are of the plant showing green and in good condition in the Southwest with a higher average of condition than a year ago. More life is seen in wholesale and jobbing trade in west central areas, but, as a whole, the changes are not very important.

Trade, as a whole, in both wholesale and retail lines ranges from fair to quiet, and industry still leads in distribution of activity.

On the less favorable side might be mentioned a slight easing off in steel buying and in operations, with the exception of Chicago. Reports from the automobile trade are of slightly lessened buying of material such as sheets and strips, but the agricultural implement industry remains active, with reports of heavy orders for tractors, road machinery and other lines affected by agricultural preparations. In general trade, the continued weakness of prices of leading agricultural products has a tendency to retard distant buying.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Mar 7	Mar 6
350 Acme Steel	75	73	75	73
150 Allied Motor	16¾	16½	16½	16¼
150 Am Radiator	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
600 Art Metal Wks	23⅞	22¾	23	23¾
100 As Tel Util	28½	28½	28½	29
3100 Atlas Stores	28½	27⅝	28⅜	28
3100 Bastian-Bless	39⅞	38	39⅛	38
336 Baxter Laund	7½	6½	6½	6½
300 Brown Fence	24½	24½	24½	24½
6200 Burnham Trad	38¾	35½	38¼	35½
250 Butler Bros	11¼	11	11	11
2100 Ceco Mfg	15	14	15	15
500 Ct PubServ A	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	39⅜
5000 Chi City pf	39½	39¼	40	40
4700 Chicago Corp	14¼	13¾	14	14¼
250 Chicago Inves	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅝
125 Common Edison	278	276⅜	277½	177
60 Com Wat Serv	15	14¾	15	14¾
50 Consumers Co	6	6	6	6
2950 Cont Chgo	67⅜	67	67⅛	67
70900 Cord Corp	14½	13½	14¼	13
950 El House Utl	47½	46⅞	47⅛	47
600 Gleaner C Har	32¼	32	32½	32¼
350 Grt Lakes Air	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
3500 Inland Util	26¾	26¼	26⅞	26½
2900 Insull Ut Inv	68	67⅛	67⅞	67½
150 Ins Ut Inv 2nd	95	95	95	95
1350 Kalamazoo Stv	66	64¾	65½	65½
50 Kellog Switch	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
50 Keystone Steel	18½	18½	18½	18½
1450 Libby McNeil	19¼	19	19	19¼
100 Lion Oil	20	20	20	20
50 Loudon Pack	44	44	44	43
250 Marsh Dearborn	36¾	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
12460 Mid Utilities	33½	33⅛	33¼	33¼
50 Mid Ut pf	105	105	105	105
3250 Mo-Kan Pipe	24¾	24¼	24⅜	24¼
4250 Morgan Lith	19½	20	20	19½
100 Nat Ed Pwr A	34½	34	34½	34½
1050 Nat Sec Inv	38½	38½	38½	38
50 No Am Car	38½	38½	38½	38
200 N A Lt & Pwr	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
150 Q R S DeVry	16⅞	126¼	16⅞	17½
200 Rollins Hos pf	44¾	43¾	44¾	43½
10 Sally Frocks	14¾	14¾	14¾	13
750 Seab Ut Shares	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾
100 Sheff Steel	54	54	54	53
280 Stand Dredge	26	26	26	26
1800 St Dredge cv pf	29¼	28½	29	28⅝
200 Steinite Radio	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
1200 Swift & Co	32¾	32½	32¾	32¾
100 Swift Int'l	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
3500 U S Gypsum	49¼	48¾	49¼	49
150 U S Radio	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¼
100 Utah Radio	5	4¾	5	4½
800 Util & Ind	20¼	20	20	20¼
450 Ut & Ind pf	26¼	25½	26¼	26
150 Virtex Mfg	25½	25½	25¼	25¾
300 Vortex Mfg A	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
50 Wahl Co	8	8	8	8½
8700 Winton Engine	57¾	57	57½	56½

Stock sales, 344,800.

ANCHOR CAP CORPORATION

NEW YORK—Anchor Cap Corporation in 1929 earned $3.81 a share on 230,786 common shares, compared with $5.17 a share on 176,000 common shares in 1928.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 8	Mar. 7
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	300	29¾	29½	29½	29⅞	
78	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	200	78	78	78	77¾	
34⅞	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	3100	33½	33⅛	33½	33¼	
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	400	19	19	19	19¼	
⅞	½	..	Ahumada	400	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞	
138⅝	118	3	†Air Reduc	900	†138¾	137	137	137	
33½	21	2½	†Airway El	11700	33½	32¼	33	32¼	
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	1400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2	
9½	7	..	Alaska Jun	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
34⅛	23	6	Alleghany	31600	31⅞	30⅝	31⅝	32⅛	
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf	600	103½	102⅜	103	103¼	
282	255¾	6	§Allied Chem	200	268	268	268	268	
63½	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	9000	63⅞	63¼	63½	63½	
32½	28½	3	AL Pert Cem	1400	31½	30	31½	31¾	
3	3⅜	..	Amal Lea	100	3	3	3	3⅞	
21⅞	18	2	Amerada	300	18½	18¼	18½	18¼	
7⅞	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	500	7½	7½	7½	7½	
32¾	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1300	32	30¾	32	30	
93	77	2½	§Am Bk Note	200	87½	87	87	88¼	
12	7	..	Am Beet S	500	10	9¼	9¼	10⅞	
54⅞	40½	..	Am Bosch	100	50½	50½	50½	50⅝	
53⅜	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	100	51⅞	51½	51⅞	51⅝	
17⅜	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	1000	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅞	
146⅜	117¼	4	†Am Can	5700	142⅞	142	142½	142	
82½	77	6	Am Car&F	100	78	78	78	78⅝	
97	75⅛	7	Am Chain pf	400	97	95	97	..	
46	36⅝	2	§Am Chicle	600	44¼	44	44¼	44⅜	
33	26¾	1.60	§Am Com Alc		28½	27½	28	28½	
49⅜	35	..	Am European	300	47½	47½	47½	..	
101¼	88⅝	..	Am & FPw	11600	93⅜	91⅜	93½	91⅜	
110	107	..	Am & FP 7	200	110	110¼	109¾	109¾	
31	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	200	29	28½	29	28¼	
50½	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	19600	50½	49⅞	50¼	49½	
3	2	..	Am La Fr	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
105	94⅞	8	Am Loco	300	99½	98¾	99½	99	
118½	111½	7	Am Loco pf	100	117½	117½	117½	..	
51½	44	3	Am Metals	600	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	47⅜	
108⅜	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt	5000	108	106½	107	107¼	
103½	100	..	Am PL 6	100	103½	103¼	103½	103½	
86	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	86	86	86	85½	
38	30½	1½	Am Radiat	9800	36	34⅝	36	34⅝	
23⅞	20½	..	Am Repub	500	27½	26¾	27½	26¾	
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	300	94¾	94½	94½	94½	
1⅞	2	..	Am Roll M rts	1700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	
64¼	59	5	Am Saf Raz	400	64¼	64	64¼	64	
22½	15	..	Am Solv & Ch	3500	21⅜	20	21¼	22	
78½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	1800	76½	75⅝	75⅝	76½	
33¼	25¾	3	Am Sol & Ch pf	100	32½	32½	32½	32½	
51¼	44½	3	Am Sti Fnd	1400	46¾	45⅞	46¾	46	
27½	20½	5	Am Tel&Cab	20	26½	26½	26½	26½	
243¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	2300	241	239½	239½	239¾	
111½	106	7	Am Type pf	220	112½	111½	111¾	..	
112⅜	88½	1§	Am Wat W	1100	108	106¾	106¾	106¾	
104	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104	104	104	..	
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	800	15½	14	14	..	
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	1100	37	35½	36	38	
17½	8½	..	Am Zinc	2600	13½	12⅜	13⅛	13½	
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	200	49	48¾	48⅝	48	
80⅜	69⅜	7	Anaconda	10500	75⅛	74⅜	74⅝	75½	
37⅛	30¼	3	Andes Cop	200	33¼	33⅛	33½	32½	
27⅜	23½	2	Arch Dan	100	24½	24½	24½	24	
31⅞	26⅞	2	Armour D pf	300	28	28	28	27¾	
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	800	5½	5¼	5⅛	5½	
3½	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1200	3½	3	3	3	
64	60	7	Arm Ill pf	100	60½	60½	60½	60½	
12¼	6¾	..	Arnold Cons	400	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	
100	95	7	Art Loom pf	10	98	98	98	..	
44¾	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	8300	44¾	43¼	44⅝	43½	
44⅝	28	2½	Asso Dry G	10500	44⅝	42	44⅜	42	
95½	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	200	88⅛	87½	88⅛	87½	
100	85	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	88½	88½	88½	..	
240¼	210⅜	10	Atchison	300	235⅛	234¼	234¼	235	
104	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..	
172	166	10	Atl Coast L	100	171½	171½	171½	..	
80⅜	66⅛	7	Atl G&WI	600	70	70	70	70⅛	
44½	36¼	1§	Atl Refin	8800	44	43¾	43⅞	43¾	
94	81½	4§	Atlas Powd	400	91	90	90	90½	
104⅝	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	102	102	102	..	
239½	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	3700	239½	236½	239½	236½	
6½	3¾	..	Austi N	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	700	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	9¼	
46	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	44½	44½	44½	44½	
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	2200	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	3300	36⅛	35¾	36	36	
119⅜	115	7	Balt & O	8100	119⅛	117¼	118⅞	117¾	
1⅜	⅝	..	Balt & O rts	30900	1⅛	¾	1	¾	
77¼	63	3½	Bagor & A	200	74⅝	74	74½	74⅛	
20⅜	16½	2	Barker Bros	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
24¼	20½	2§	Barnsdall A	2600	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	23	
16⅜	13	..	Beacon Oil	1900	14	14	14	14	
70	47½	4	Beatrice	100	78	78	78	77	
46⅞	32⅞	2	Bendix	4000	46	45¼	45½	45⅝	
40	31½	2	Best & Co	500	38⅜	37¼	38⅝	38⅝	
105¼	92	6	Beth Steel	795000	105¼	103⅞	105⅛	103⅜	
128	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	300	128	127¼	128	128	
103	100	..	Bl'm'dale pf	20	103	103	103	..	
56⅞	47⅞	3§	Bohn Alum	200	52⅞	52	52	52⅜	
72	70⅝	4§	Bon Ami A	100	71	71	71	70¾	
73¾	60¼	3	Borden	9900	73⅜	72⅛	73⅜	72	
46¾	33¼	4	Borg Warner	3500	46¼	45⅛	45⅞	45½	
17½	13⅛	..	Briggs	900	14½	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
29½	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	27	27	27	27	
16¼	13	..	Brockway	100	15	15	15	15¼	
75⅜	63	4	Bkyn Man T	800	74⅞	74¼	74¼	74⅝	
90½	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	89	89	89	90	
33	24¼	2§	Bkyn-Queen	100	31⅝	31⅜	31⅞	31⅝	
37⅝	31	5	Bkyn Un G	1500	172⅞	171	172¼	171½	
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¾	
24¾	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	600	21⅞	21	21⅞	21¾	
29⅞	22⅛	1	Bucyrus	800	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	28¼	
41½	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	41½	41½	41½	41½	
13¼	9⅝	..	Budd Mfg	1300	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
14⅝	9⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	13	12⅞	12⅞	13	
85	77	..	Buff & Sus ct	10	85	85	85	..	
55½	37½	1.60	Bullard	4100	54⅜	53¼	54⅜	54⅞	
34½	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅜	
51⅞	43¼	.80†	Burroughs	4500	50¼	48⅝	50¼	49½	
48⅛	36	2§	Bush Term	400	46⅞	46	46⅞	46½	
108	100¼	7	Bush T deb	20	108½	106½	106½	106	
150	98½	..	Buterick	200	97⅝	97½	97⅝	..	
95⅝	80½	..	Byers	3000	92¼	90⅞	91½	90½	

—C—

77½	68⅝	4	Calif Pack	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	75½	
2¼	1	..	Callahan	300	1½	1½	1½	1¼	
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Arlz	100	80½	80½	80½	80½	
33⅜	29	4½	Calu & Hecla	200	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	29½	
75	63¾	5	Canada Dry	2700	75	74⅛	75	74½	
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	500	204½	203½	204½	204⅛	
32½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	31½	31½	31½	..	
217¼	187¼	..	Capital Adm	100	233¼	233¼	233¼	24	
286	193¼	6	Case Thresh	8000	283	271¾	277	271¾	
69¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1600	69¼	69	69¼	69	
75	62	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	10	74¾	74	74¾	75	
57¾	35½	3	Celotex	5400	56	54½	55¾	55	
84	77	3	Celotex pf	100	82	82	82	82	
27¾	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	600	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¾	
34¾	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33	
34⅝	31⅜	..	Cen Alloy Cct	600	33½	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	
5	4⅜	..	Century Rib	400	5	4⅜	4⅜	5	
65⅜	59½	6	Cerro de P	1800	60⅝	60½	60¾	60⅝	
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	13⅜	
50	36	4.20	Checker Cab	1900	48½	47½	47½	47⅞	
70	63½	3	Ches Corp	200	72⅝	72½	72⅝	73¼	
237½	203	10	Ches & Ohio	200	229¾	229	229	229	
6⅜	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	5	5	5	..	
26⅜	23	..	Chi M&SP	600	23½	23	23½	23½	
46¼	40⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	900	41½	40⅞	41⅝	40⅞	
89⅞	86	5	Chi & NW	100	85½	85½	85½	85¾	
32½	32½	..	Chi Pneu	600	30½	30	30½	30⅝	
125¼	114	7	Chi RI	100	118	118	118	118	
1¼	⅞	..	Chi RI rts	700	1¼	⅞	⅞	⅞	
28¾	26¾	3	Chi Yel Cab	30	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	
28½	25	3	Chick Cot O	200	26¾	26½	26½	26⅞	
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	300	63	62¾	62¾	63¾	
41¾	33⅜	3	Chrysler		38½	37¾	37¾	38½	
10¼	8⅜	1	City Stores	2000	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅝	
153⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1000	153⅞	152½	153	153⅜	
58	36½	2	Colo F&I	6600	58	55	57⅞	54½	
68½	65	4	Colo So 2pf	150	66	66	66	..	
96⅜	70½	2§	Colum Gas	6400	92⅞	92½	92⅞	92½	
107	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107	107	107	107	
196¾	168⅛	5§	Col Carbon	4600	191	188½	191	187	
3¼	2¾	..	Col Carb rt	6600	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛	
31¾	24⅜	.80†	Col Graph	24500	30½	29¼	29⅜	29½	
37¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	800	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	36¾	
43¼	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42½	
55⅞	36½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	53	
23¼	11	..	Com Inv war	100	23	23	23	..	
34¾	27½	1	Com Sol	14800	34⅜	33⅞	34	34	
18¼	12¾	.60	Comwlth So	14500	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞	
100	99	..	Comwlth S Pr	1300	99¾	99½	99¾	99¼	
49¾	44	2	Conde Nast	100	44	44	44	44½	
18⅜	13½	2	Congoleum	800	16¾	16½	16⅝	16½	
23	15½	2	Con Film	200	21½	21½	21½	21⅞	
25	18	2	Con2Film pf	200	24	24	24	23½	
123¾	96⅜	4	Con Gas	14600	120½	118⅝	120	120⅜	
101	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	101	101	101	..	
61½	49	6	Con Ry C pf	200	60	60	60	59	
2	1	..	Con Textile	1800	1½	1¼	1¼	..	
22½	12	1.20	Container A	4000	21⅞	20¾	21½	19⅝	
8½	4¼	..	Container B	700	8	7⅝	8	7⅝	
52½	39	..	Cont Bak A	3200	43½	42¼	43½	43¼	
7	5⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
94⅞	88	8	Cont Bak pf	300	88¾	88½	88¾	88½	
68⅝	63½	2½	Cont Can	3600	68¾	67⅝	68¼	68¼	
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	700	31	30⅝	31	31	
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	69	
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	400	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅞	19½	..	Cont Oil	800	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	
38⅜	27¼	1	Cont Shares	1300	35¼	35	35⅛	35¼	
99⅜	87½	3§	Corn Prod	1600	95½	94½	95⅛	95½	
33	24¼	2§	Coty	1000	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛	
30	35½	2§	Cream of Wh	1500	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛	29⅞	
29½	9	..	Cres Carpet	1100	27¼	26⅛	26¾	26⅞	
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	100	17	17	17	17⅜	
53⅞	43	..	Crown Cork	200	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	50½	
½	⅛	..	Cuba Cane ctfs	5400	½	½	½	½	
1⅜	¾	..	Cuba Cane	900	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	400	2½	2	2	..	
16	9	..	Cuba Co	900	14½	13⅞	14½	14	
1⅜	¾	..	Cuba C pf ctfs	2500	1	1	1	..	
7	4⅛	4	Cuba C Prod	100	4½	4½	4½	..	
48	44¾	4	Cudahy	100	45⅛	45½	45⅝	45	
12⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	5900	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼	
18⅛	13⅝	..	Curtis Wr A	1000	18½	17¾	17¾	18	
89⅞	64	3½§	Cutler	4400	89⅞	87⅝	88⅞	86½	

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40	28⅝	..	Davison	1100	39½	39	39¼	38⅞	
153	136	6§	Del Lack&W	700	142½	141½	141¾	144	
170	139	8	Diamond M	10	164	164	164	166	
8⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	300	8½	8	8	8	
131	120	4§	Dupont	4200	139¼	138¼	138⅝	138½	
119½	112½	5	Dupont deb	300	119½	119	119½	119½	
100½	97	8	Duplan S pf	10	99	99	99	..	
228	175¾	4§	East Kodak	12400	228	220½	226¾	219	
105	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	1900	102¼	101¼	102¼	101⅛	
8	4½	..	Elec Bond	1000	6½	5⅞	6½	6	
74	49¼	1	Elec P&L	7800	71	69¾	71	70¾	
110⅜	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	200	110½	110½	110½	..	
79¼	68¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
55⅜	152⅞	5	End John	500	157⅜	157	157⅜	..	
58¾	39¼	1§	Eng P S	3300	57⅞	57½	57⅜	57⅝	
99½	94⅜	5	Eng P S pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..	
102	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf wi	200	97½	97¼	97¼	98	
44	39¾	3½	Equit Bldg	100	43½	43½	43½	..	
63¾	56½	..	Erie	600	58½	58½	58½	59¼	
43⅜	35	4	Eureka Vac	300	41	40	40	40	

—F—

9⅞	4⅜	..	Fairbanks	100	3½	3½	3½	5¾	
39⅜	18¾	..	Fairbanks pf	540	21	19½	20¾	19½	
27½	20	2½	Fashion Pk	900	23	22½	22½	23	
12⅜	7¾	.80	Fed Motor T	200	11⅛	11	11	11	
37⅝	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	37	36¾	36¾	36¾	
82	65⅜	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	82	
33½	25	1.60	Firestone	100	27½	27½	27½	28	
86⅜	78¾	6	Firestone pf	200	81⅞	81½	81⅞	81½	
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St	300	56	54½	54½	55	
4¼	3	..	Fisk Rubber	200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	
30	13	1	Fisk Rub 1p

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Bank Rate Reductions Numerous—Trade Conditions Remain Unsettled

A further easing in world credit trends has been reflected this week in reductions of discount rates by the Bank of England, the Danish National Bank, the Bank of Sweden, the German Reichsbank and the Bank of the Netherlands.

There were expectations of a cut in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate also but no announcement followed the meeting of the directors.

In view of the Bank of England cut, and the recent conversations between officials of that bank and the Federal Reserve Bank, the adjustment in the New York rate is now considered to have been merely postponed for a week.

The financial district of London gave news of the cut a warm welcome, and trading on the stock exchange reflected improvement in sentiment. The recent discrepancy between open-market rates and the official discount rate has been costly to bill dealers at London. Agitation for a lower bank rate has been under way for some time there, with industrial opinion inclined to criticize the bank for withholding what trade interests regard as necessary encouragement for British business.

United States Trade Trends

Further reductions in acceptance rates have been announced, and funds in large quantities are now reported on the market in the United States, begging employment. Call money at New York was obtainable as low as 3 per cent in the outside market late this week while the official rate of 3½ per cent was the lowest since January, 1928.

The uncertain conditions in commodity markets were featured this week by a decline in cotton prices to the lowest level since early in 1927.

Steel demand is more irregular. Automotive industries are not buying on a scale large enough to sustain a market in which other consumers are calling for less steel. Pipe-line projects are important factors at present. Some softening of the price tone is noted.

Business volume, as reflected by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, was lower during the week ended March 1 than in either the previous week or the corresponding period of last year. The general level of wholesale prices was lower during that week than in either the preceding week or a year ago.

Car loadings for the latest reported week showed a decline from the previous week, attributable to a holiday Feb. 22. As compared with the corresponding week of 1929 also, a decrease was shown.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $11,478,962,000, a drop of 21.8 per cent from a year ago. Financing by bonds totaled $94,973,000 compared with $65,485,000 last week and $146,264,000 in the similar period last year.

Reports From Other Countries

Business in Argentina continues dull, but in Brazil an improving tendency is noted, say cable reports to the Commerce Department. Conditions in Australia have not improved. China's import trade prospects are adversely affected by the decline in silver to new low levels. In India the trade unsettlement continues. Production in Japan is being curtailed.

Leading Stock Markets

A distinct improvement in sentiment, amounting at times to what may be called speculative enthusiasm, characterized the New York stock market this week. A number of new highs for the year were made. Brokers' loans increased $94,000,000.

The London stock market also displayed a better tone, the reduction in the Bank of England rate being anticipated. The early part of the week was rather quiet.

Prices have been extremely unsettled on the Berlin Boerse, with a weak tendency manifesting itself throughout most of the week. Dr. Schacht's decision to resign from the presidency of the Reichsbank caused great excitement in Friday's session, and the market was dominated by the group operating for the decline.

An easy trend developed immediately after the opening of this week's trading on the Paris Bourse. Tuesday was a holiday. Trading was fairly active the next day, and prices improved. Later, however, in spite of favorable influences, the market downward. Dr. Schacht's action had a repercussion at Paris, where the decline late this week was attributed partly to declines at Berlin.

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUYING IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Spot goods for filling purposes not available in the South constituted the bulk of the week's business in the local cloth market. Mill men here are of the opinion that the long-restricted buying has left but small quantities of goods in the hands of the middle man.

The filling-in orders have been for the most part confined to the various 36-inch styles. In marquisettes some little trading was done and sateens have sold in a light way at 10¼ cents for the 4:37s, and 9¼ for the 4:70s.

In broadcloths the fine goods mills did a moderate amount of business.

Prices are generally the same as for the previous week. Today's quotations on standard constructions are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 7¼c; 39-in., 56x44s, 6½c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4¾c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅞c.

OLD COLONY INVESTMENT TRUST

Old Colony Investment Trust reports for the year ended Feb. 1, 1930, income from interest and dividends of $845,518; interest and expenses totaling $362,475, leaving net income from interest and dividends of $283,042. Realized profits amounted to $562,209 and federal taxes $57,227, leaving net earnings for the year of $788,024 or $2.62 a share on the 300,000 shares of stock. Net earnings in the previous year amounted to $557,906 or $1.86 a share.

STOCKS RECOVER AT BERLIN

BERLIN (AP)—The Boerse today, to a great extent, recovered from yesterday's flurry brought on by the resignation of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as president of the Reichsbank. Reichsbank shares regained 11½ points; others rose correspondingly.

PALMER & CO. BOSTON OFFICE

Palmer & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange with main offices at 61 Broadway, New York, will open a Boston office Monday in the Atlantic National Bank Building, 10 Post Office Square.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 2¾ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3⅝ per cent.; three months, 3⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98	98
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	86¾	86¾
Alleghany 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Alleghany 5s '49	100¾	100⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100½	100½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99	99
Am I G Chem 5s ct '49	103½	103¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97	96¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Am T&T 4s '36	95¼	95
Am T&T '60	102¾	102¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	160	159¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Am T & T '65	102⅜	102⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106	105¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100½	100⅜
Ann Arbor 4s	79¼	79¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅜	88½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82½	82⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	89¾	89¾
Atch TSF gen 4s '95	94	93½
Atch T&SF 4½s	135¾	135½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	63	63
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	93½	92⅞
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93⅞	93¼
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¾	99½
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅜	102⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103	103
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104⅛	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
Belding Hem 6s '36	70	70
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102½	102½
Boston & Me 5s '67	98⅞	98½
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	82½	82½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98¼	98¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99¾	99½
By Products 5½s C	101	101
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	95½	95½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93¾	93¾
Can Nor Ry 5s	102	101¾
Can North sf 7s '40	110½	110¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	84⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102½	102½
Can South con 5s '62	104	104
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101	101
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	108
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92¾	92½
Cen New Eng 4s	83¾	83¾
Certainteed 4½s rcts '48	53⅞	52⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O cv 4½s B	96½	96¾
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	93	92⅞
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	106½	106
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	75½	75
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66	65½
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95	95
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72⅝	72¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93¼	93¼
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100¼	100⅛
Chi Railway 5s '27	75	75
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89½	89½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95½	95¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96	95
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	96⅝	96⅝
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	93	91
Chi Ss W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅞	95¾
Clev CC&StL rgf 5 D '63	103	103
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	104	104
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	96½	96½
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	99	99
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98½	98½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	104
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100½	100½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93	92½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	59⅞	59⅞
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	88¾	88½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	102¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	100½	100¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	40	39⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	66⅞	66
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81¼	81
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¾	92⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	94⅞	94¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	98	97¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	96⅜	96⅜
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94⅛	94⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99½	99
Erie cv 4s A '53	84½	84
Erie cv 4s B '53	84¾	84
Erie 5s '67	95⅜	95¼
Erie 1st con 7s '20	101⅞	101⅞
Erie gen lien 5s	81⅝	81½
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	110⅜	110⅜
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85	85
Gannett 6s '43	86	86
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101⅛	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	97½	97½
Gen Invest 5s	83¼	83
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¼	106¼
Goodyear 5s '57	93	93
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70	70
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅞	104⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97½	97
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104½	104½
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111¼
Green Bay & West deb B	29	29
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Houston Belt 5s	100	99¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71	71
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79½	79½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97	96⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¼	103⅞
Ill Cen 3s Lou div '55	75¼	73½
Ill Cen 4½s '66	100½	100½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	96½	96½
Ill Litch 3s	74⅛	74⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	69	69
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93¼	93¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98	96
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65½	65
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96½	93½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89¾	89½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86	85⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	87½	87½
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '52	90¼	90¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	120⅞	119
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96¾	96½
Kendall 6½s ww	91⅞	91⅞
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97½	97½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104	103½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77½	76⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	101
L'Autaro 6s '54	81	81
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88	88
Lehigh Val con		
Loew's Inc 6s '41	119	117¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98
Long Island gen 4s '38	92⅜	92⅜
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90	90
Long Island deb 5s '37	100	100
L&N 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106¼	106¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	81⅜	80
Manila Sol 4s '59	58¼	58¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
McCrory 5½s '41	98	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅜	99⅜
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	84	84
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87⅛	87⅛
Mo K & T 4½s '78	96	94¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	102	102
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102	102
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76½	76⅜
Mo Pac 5s '77	100¼	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100	100
Mo Pac 5½s '49	111½	111
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82¼	81½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	78½	78½
Morris & Essex 4½s	98	98
Murray Body 6½s '34	98¼	98
Mutual Fuel 5s	102⅛	102⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅜	98¼
Nat Rad 6½s '47	27⅛	27⅛
N E T & T 5s '52	104¾	104⅞
N O Terminal 4s '57	89⅞	89⅞
N O T & M 5s B '54	97	97
N O T & M 5½s '54	102¾	102⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	80
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89¾	89½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	95½	95½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112¾	112¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93	92½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	130	129¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59⅝	59⅝
NY State Elec & Gas 4½s '62	21½	21⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	104¼	104¼
NY Winchester & Ss 4½s '46	89	89
Nisg Lock & O P 5s '55	102	102
Norf & W con 4s '96	92½	92½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	92⅛	92
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	68	68
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅛	102⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101⅞	101⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99½	99½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66¼	66
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	90	90
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	96¾	96¾
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	103⅝	103⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅝	101⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅞	104⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112¼	112¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105⅛	105⅛
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	80½	80
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100½	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅝	101⅝
Pac P&Lt 1st 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & Tr 6s '40	94½	94½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¾	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	90	86½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83¼	81⅜
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	99¼	99⅛
Penn R R con 4s '48	93⅛	93⅛
Penn R R con 4s '52s	90	90
Penn R R 4½s '63	99½	99½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	100½	100½
Penn R R gen 4s '65	99	98¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109	109
Penn R R col 7s '30	100	100
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	111⅞	111⅞
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Pere Marq 4s '56	92⅜	92
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92¼	92
Pitts Co 5s '67	99	99
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86⅜	86⅜
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	97⅜	97¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103¾	103¾
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	98	98
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94	93¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	90	90
Pub Svc E&G 70s	97	96⅞
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	105	105
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	96¾	96½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98½	98½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96½
Remington Rand 5s '47 ww	97	93⅞
Revere Brass 6s	103½	103½
Richfield Oil 6s	95⅜	95⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¾	98¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	89⅝	89⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	91½	91
St L S W con 4s e '32	98¼	98¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	105	105
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92⅜	92⅜
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	59½	59½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	73	72¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	98¼	98¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93⅝	93½
Shell Union 5s '47	95	94¾
Shell Un 5s ct ww	98¾	98⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91¾	91⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 B	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅞	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅞	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98½	98½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	91½	91¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105	105
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92⅜	92
So Pac 4½s '68	96	96
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¼	98¼
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91½	91
So Pac col 5s '44	91	91
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¼	90¼
So Ry con 5s '94	108⅞	108⅞
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Oil N 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95⅞	95¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	105	105
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	40½	40½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅜	106⅜
Tex Corp 5s '44	101⅝	101¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	108¼	108⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101¾	101½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101½	101½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	31
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	97½	97
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	50	50
Union El L&P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Union El L&P 5½s '54	102	102
Un Pac Cent Br 4s	84¾	84¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94½	94⅛
Union Pacific 4s '6	89¼	88⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89¾	89½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98	97½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	109⅝	109⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	86½	86
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92⅞	92⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	98½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90	89½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	61½	61
Va Mid 5s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Va Ry 5s '62	104½	104
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	86	86
Wabash 4½s '78	92¾	92⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¾	101¾
Wabash 5s B '76	100⅝	100⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	105	105
Walworth 6s '45	95	89⅞
Warner Sug 6s ww	97¾	97¾
Washington Water 5s	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102¾	102¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅝	103⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅜	103⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	102⅜	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	82⅛	82
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96½	96½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	96½	96½
Western Un 5s '51	101⅜	101½
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	89	88⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101⅜	101⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	76	76
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99¾	99½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¾	101¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100⅛	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar 8	Last Mar 7
3½s '47	99.28	99.31	99.28	99.31	99.27
1st 4½s '47	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.8
4th 4¼s '38	101.20	101.20	101.18	101.18	101.18
4th 4¼s rg	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.16
US 3⅜s '43	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.7
US 3⅜s '47	101.17				100.10
US 4¼s '52	112.23	112.23	112.23	112.23	112.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83¼	83⅛
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	72⅜	72
Akershus 5s '63	92	92
Argentine Gov 5s '45	87½	87½
Argentine 5½s '62	92½	92½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅛	98
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98⅜	98
Argentine Gov Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine P & L 4½s '67	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¼	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¼	98⅛
Australia 4s '57	81	81
Australia 5s '55	88¼	88¼
Australia 5s '57	88¼	87¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104½
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	84	84
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	88½	88½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	104	104
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅜	95⅜
Batalian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅜	110⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	95	94⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	93½	93½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	90⅜	90⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	96	96
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	79¾	79¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	79	79
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	94½	94½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	87	87
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	79½	79⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	79½	78½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97	96⅞
Bremen 7s '35	102	101¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	79¾	79½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85¾	85¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98½	98½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	80	80
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	100½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89	88½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91¾	91
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	92	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	92	92
Chilean Loew 7s	94¼	93¾
Christiania (City) 6s '54	100	100
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94¼	94¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	77¾	77½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	83	83
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76⅜	76¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	77½	77½
Copn'n (City) 5s '52	96½	96½
Copn'n Tel 5s '54	95⅛	95⅛
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	95½	95½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	86	86
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	75	74
Denmark (King) 5½s '62	92	91¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¾	104⅜
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99¼	99¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	95	95
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Est F R 1 Co7s '54	105⅜	105⅜
Duke Pow 6s	104¼	104
Finland 5½s '58	87⅛	87
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	95¼	95¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	106½
French (Rep) 7s '49	116	115⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅛	121⅝
Germ 7s '49	107⅛	106⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89½	89¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84¾	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84¾	84¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94	94
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	85	84⅛
Germ G E 6s '48	94¼	94¼
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98¾	98¾
Germ G E 7s '45	103	103
Graz 8s '54	98¾	98¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	90	89¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93½	93½
Iseder Steel 6s '48 ct	88¾	88¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97¼	97¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	95¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅜	99⅛
Jan (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅝	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Jap Im Gov) 6½s '54	103½	103¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '36	97¼	97⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 7s '52	99⅝	99⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 7s '54	99⅝	99⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 7s '54	99⅝	99⅝
Jugoslavia 7s '57	80	75¼
Karstadt 6s '43	75¼	75
Kreuzer & Toll 5s '59 ww	96	95⅜
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98⅝	98⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94	94
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Medellin 6½s '54	70	70
Meridionale El 7s '57	98¼	98⅛
Mex 6s small A '33	21¼	21
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92¾	92
Minas 6½s '53 ct	74½	74½
Minas 6½s '58	74	74
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100¾	100⅜
Nehtrl'ds (King) 6s '72	103½	103½
New So Wales 5s '58	85	85
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¼	104¼
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	88⅛	88⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	97¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92	91½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90	89¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98½	98
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100½	100
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102	102
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102½	102¼
Paris-Lyons Med 5s '58	103⅛	103⅛
Peru 6s '60	76	75½
Peru 6s '61	76	75½
Peru 7s '59	84⅜	84¼
Poland 6s '40	75¾	75¾
Poland 7s '47	83¾	83½
Poland 8s '50	94½	94½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	88	88
Queensl'd (Stat) 7s '41	105	105
Rhine West '53 ww	91½	91½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	97¼	97¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	77⅞	76½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	99	98¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	70	69⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	83	82½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	79¼	79¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	92⅞	92⅛
Rotterdom (City) 6s '64	104⅜	104⅜
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92½	92½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	84	84
Sao Pa

AMERICANS FIND NEW DIPLOMACY MEANS SUCCESS

Need for Trained Men in Latin Americas Pointed Out in Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first "dividend" from the Hoover investment of career diplomatists in Latin America was paid at the State Department here when Charles B. Curtis, Minister to the Dominican Republic, was officially commended for his able handling of the recent crisis.

With disturbed conditions in several other Latin countries, further "dividends" in the shape of warmer feelings and gratitude to the United States are anticipated at the State Department. Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, referred to President Hoover's act in filling all Latin-American posts with "career-men" as a significant commentary on the outcome of the peace effort in Santo Domingo. Praise bestowed on Mr. Curtis also serves notice to American envoys elsewhere that honor and prestige is to be won by accomplishment in the smaller Latin-American nations.

Political disturbances of magnitude have occurred or threaten trouble in three Caribbean nations, while economic depression in a number of South American republics likewise makes the presence of American envoys skilled in Latin-American affairs of the greatest present value to the United States.

In the Dominican Republic, Horacio Vasquez, deposed President, sought to retain his office for his clique after modifying the Constitution to extend the term from four to six years.

In Haiti current dissatisfaction centers round efforts of presidential incumbents to retain office by means declared unusual.

In Cuba complaint has followed manipulations of Gerardo Machado to retain power, after election first for a four-year term and then, unopposed, for a term extended to six years.

Brazilian bonds have dropped 20 per cent in the last two months, and in Minas Geraes election riots occurred.

In Argentina matters are reported economically unsatisfactory, that country being off the gold standard. In addition widespread criticism of the present government has followed its policy of isolation, particularly with reference to the United States. In Bolivia there is the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute over the Gran Chaco, which the Washington conference failed to settle.

In Chile there have been frequent ministerial crises. Carlos G. Davila, Ambassador to the United States, is expected to return to Santiago to become financial minister, in an effort to straighten out finances.

In Colombia, financial conditions are reported bad and Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrara, for eight years Minister to the United States and now President-elect, will visit the United States some time next month in an effort to arrange loans and adjust difficulties with American oil interests.

In each and all of the nations, it is affirmed here, the need of an able, sympathetic and experienced American envoy is needed, and has been supplied under the Hoover policy.

World Court Sways Senate Campaigns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Whether a woman shall be sent to the United States Senate next year from Illinois hinges to a considerable degree upon the issue of the World Court.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Representative-at-Large from Illinois, announced her opposition to the World Court when she began her senatorial campaign several months ago. A position in favor of American adherence was taken by Charles S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, when he started his own drive for the renomination March 3.

In Illinois the World Court question is notable. It had a conspicuous part in the election of Col. Frank L. Smith to the Senate in 1926. William B. McKinley, then Senator, voted for the court. Colonel Smith took him to task for this vote, and defeated him for renomination in the Republican primary. Later Colonel Smith was denied entrance to the Senate, because of campaign contributions from public utilities.

Newton Jenkins, a Chicago attorney, who also is running again in the Republican primary this year, has declared against the court. James Hamilton Lewis, the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination, also is attacking the court. Mr. Lewis sat in the Senate during the Administration of Woodrow Wilson.

Value of Railroad Mergers Questioned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Questioning whether railroad consolidation, ordered 10 years ago, "as a result of war-time conditions," is now in the public interest, J. Van Dyke Norman, chief counsel for the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators in the lake cargo coal rate cases, told a gathering of shippers and railroad men here on March 5, that he believed unification would benefit only financial institutions issuing securities.

The result of consolidation, in some instances, Mr. Norman believed, might be an increase in long haul rates, confining free movement of commodities to short haul points, to the disadvantage both of producers at a distance from the market and of consumers thus deprived of the choice offered by such competition.

He expressed doubt that efficiency would be promoted by consolidation. Doing away with two-line hauls he disapproved, citing that lines with two-line hauls between New York and Chicago earn more than one-line haul routes.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,154,496,600, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average) $22,827,000, increase; time deposits (average), $12,610,000, increase; clearings, week ending today, $7,256,102,598; clearings, week ending March 1, $7,703,615,359; clearings this day $1,228,489,223.

UNION PACIFIC ORDERS ENGINES

The Union Pacific Railroad has ordered 35 locomotives from the American Locomotive Company.

New York Theaters

"The Apple Cart"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—G. Bernard Shaw's political extravaganza, "The Apple Cart," which has been discussed at length on several occasions in these columns, is being presented by the Theater Guild at the Martin Beck Theater, with settings by Lee Simonson, staged by Philip Moeller. The cast:

Pamphilius.....Thomas A. Braidon
Sempronius.....Rex O'Malley
Boanerges.....Ernest Cossart
Magnus.....Tom Powers
Alice.....Audrey Ridgewell
Proteus.....Claude Rains
Nicobar.....Morris Carnovsky
Crassus.....George Graham
Pliny.....John Dunn
Balbus.....William H. Sams
Lysistrata.....Helen Westley
Amanda.....Eve Leonard-Boyne
Orinthia.....Violet Kemble Cooper
The Queen.....Marjorie Marquis
Mr. Vanhattan.....Frederick Truesdell

New York audiences are responding keenly to Mr. Shaw's satire of an English political state of the future when all but 7 per cent of the population are so absorbed by their business, social and sporting interests that they have no time to vote. King Magnus of this mythical time is so interested in politics that he makes public speeches which hint broadly that the motives of the members of his Cabinet are something less than altruistic. They seek to make him a dumb King, but he counters with a threat of abdicating and running for Parliament from the borough of Windsor, with good prospect of becoming Prime Minister. Shocked at this possibility, his Cabinet decides to let things remain as they are.

Mr. Shaw lampoons the British Labor Party, the convention of parliamentary procedure and American business enterprise with equal gusto. Laughter, usually of a general character, greets his witty sallies at the expense of whatever topic happens to pop into his lively thoughts. There will be some persons who will think that he goes too far when he resorts to medieval horseplay to bring down the curtain on the interlude scene between the king and his feminine confidante, Orinthia.

The long first act is packed with mental interest, centering about the duel of wits between Tom Powers as the King and Claude Rains as the Prime Minister. Enjoyment of this struggle is heightened for the spectators by the realization that each antagonist respects and relishes the other's skill at thrust and parry. To some tastes Ernest Cossart's characterization of the Board of Trade President may not seem too consciously satirical. Helen Westley is sufficiently hard and sharp-spoken as the Power-Mistress General, and Eva Leonard-Boyne doubtless does all possible as the Post-Mistress General, a role that would seem to be more in place in a musical comedy.

In its satirical parts, as distinguished from such cartoon portions as the introduction of the clownish American Ambassador wishing to restore the United States to the British Empire, "The Apple Cart" is a veritable essay in political economy. It is Swiftian in its penetration, comprehension and exposition of expediency in politics. It denounces the exploitation of democracy by selfish interests that make a football of the people's voting privilege. It pillories the spoilsman and extols the statesman. It is searing in its denunciation of the exploitation of the weak that the lives of the strong may be softer. It ridicules fatuousness in high places, and maintains that this world would be an intolerable place to live in were it not for good manners. E. C. S.

"The Serenade"

NEW YORK—The Jolson Theater Musical Comedy Company is appearing in a revival of Victor Herbert's operetta of 30 years ago, "The Serenade," at the Jolson Theater. Milton Aborn continues his good work of restaging these pieces from the tuneful decade with good pace and a clear emphasis on musical values. Large audiences will doubtless greet this piece, which was one of the successes of the Bostonians' repertory. Olga Steck sings with sprightliness and accomplishment the part of the heroine, who must often express herself in coloratura. Roy Cropper as the tenor and Greek Evans as the baritone partner her well, and Charles E. Gallagher does well characterization and singing in the basso part of Romero. John Cherry and William White as comedians add something to the merriment. The character of the second act has been altered slightly by a change of exterior scene from a monastry to a soldiers' barracks. As melodious as ever is the theme song that gives title to the operetta.

Laboratory Theater

Scribe's comedy about Queen Anne, "A Glass of Water," has been revived at the Laboratory Theater, with Maria Germanova as the Queen, and leading well this thoughtful effort to recapture the theatrical manner of half a century ago, when this piece was well known as a good example of the French playwright's ability to spin out five acts of intrigue with never a loss of interest, because of his ingenious management of the plot. Maria Germanova attained to blended strength and delicacy in her acting. Her performance was like a first-rate interpretation of a Mozart minuet, slighting nothing, missing not a nuance, yet never overstressing this rose leaf sort of comedy. Others in the cast include Emily Floyd, Charles Kradoska, Britton Diller, Angela Mulinos, Richard Gaines, William Post.

CHICAGO CUTS DOWN HOME CONSTRUCTION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A marked decrease in construction of residential dwellings, accompanied by the usual steady increase in population, is correcting the overbuilt condition that existed in Chicago a few years ago, according to the Chicago Homes Economic Council.

Figures compiled by the council show that 23,000 apartments (single units) were completed during 1929, compared to 28,000 in 1928 and 45,000 in 1927. The estimated number of apartments to be completed during 1930 is 10,000.

OBJECTION IS RAISED TO B. C. SCHOOL BOOKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Legislation by which British Columbia will eliminate all objectionable foreign material from its public school textbooks has been introduced into the provincial legislature here by the Government.

This legislation takes away from local school authorities the right to select supplementary readers, used by pupils outside their classrooms. Instead, the Department of Education will select these books and will eliminate many now in use.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
4 Aero war	2⅛	2	2⅛
4 Aero Underwrit	23½	22¾	23½
1 Alexander Indust	2	2	2
3 All Amer Gen Corp	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
101 Allegheny Gas	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
1 Allied Aviation	1½	1½	1½
4 Allied Mills (.60)	12	11	12
All Int Inv cv pf	36	36	36
2 Aluminum Co Am	315	311	311
2 Alum Co Am pf (6)	107½	107¼	107¼
1 Am Arch (3)	45	45	45
†100 Am Book	95	95	95
1 Am Capital B	8	8	8
39 Am Chain (3)	56⅜	54½	56⅜
9 Am Cit P&L B (10%f)	26⅞	26¼	26½
3 Am Com Pow A (10%f)	26½	26	26½
1 Am Com Pw B (10%f)	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
10 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
25 Am Cyan B (1.60)	28	27⅞	27⅞
8 Am Dept Stores	5	4⅞	5
2 Am Equities	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
18 Am & Fgn Pow war	68⅛	67	68⅛
9 Am Gas & El (1A)	135¼	135	135
1 Am Gas & El pf (6)	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Am Invest B	12	11⅞	12
2 Am Sta P Ser A (1.60)	24⅜	24½	24⅝
61 Am Super-Power (1)	30	2 9½	29¾
15 Am Super-P 1st pf (6)	99⅝	99	99⅝
3 Arcturr Rad Tube	23	22	23
2 Arizona Power	30½	30½	30½
14 Ark Nat Gas	15	14¾	14¾
61 Ark Nat Gas A	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
50 †Ark P & L pf 7	108	108	108
1 Asso Dye & Printi	3	3	3
11 Asso El Ind Ltd	6	6	6
56 Asso G & E A	45	45	45
5 Atl Fruit & Sug	⅜	⅜	⅜
3 Atlas Shores 1A	28⅜	28⅛	28¾
5 Autom Mus A	12⅜	11¾	12⅛
3 Autom Vot Mach	6⅛	6	6
5 Autom V M cv pr pf	13¼	13	13¼
4 Aviation Sec	8½	8½	8½

B

14 Bahia Corp	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
49 Blue Ridge	15	14⅝	15
36 Blue Rdg cvt pf 3R	43¼	42½	43
10 Bowman Bilt Hot	30	30	30
2 Brazil Tr & Lt	40	39¾	40
2 Bridgeport Mach	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2 Burco war	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Burma Ltd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

C

10 Cable & Wire B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 CAM Co vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 CAM Co pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
13 Can Marc Wireless	6	5¾	5¾
1 Can Pac Ry new	52¼	52¼	52¼
3 Carib Syn	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Central At States	5⅛	5	5⅛
16 Cent Pub Ser A	39⅝	39½	39⅝
1 Cent Pub Ser Del new	31	31	31
28 Cen States Elec	34	32⅞	34
1 Cen States El pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Chain Strs Sotck	16	16	16
2 Chesapeal Pipe	6	6	6
267 Cities Service	38¾	38¼	38¾
4 Cities Serv B pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 City Mach & Tool	27	24¾	27
1 Colgate Palmolive	61	61	61
10 Colombian Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Columbia Picture	30	29¼	30
2 Col A Parts cv pf	25	25	25
†70 Comwith Edison	281¾	278	278
34 Comwlth & So war	5¾	5¾	5¾
7 Cons Aircraft	22¼	22	22
1 Cons Dairy Prod	17	17	17
8 Cons G & E Balt rts	5	4⅞	5
1 Cons Gas & E Balt	113	113	113
1 Cons Gas Util A	28	28	28
6 Cons Instrument	4¾	4¼	4½
8 Cons Laundries	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞
†10 Cons Min & SM	290	290	290
2 Cooper Bessemer	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Copeland Prod A	8	8	8
169 Cord Corp	15	14⅜	14⅞
5 Corroon & Rey	15⅝	14⅛	15⅝
1 Coty Soc Amer rts	41	41	41
1 Creole Pet	6	6	6
89 Crocker & Wheeler	31	28⅜	31
1 Curtiss Wright war	3	3⅛	3
5 Cusi Mex Min	1½	1½	1½

D

1 Darby Pet	7½	7½	7½
3 Deere & Co new	124	122	124
4 De Forest Radio	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1 Diesel Wem Gilbert	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5 Detroit Aircraft	5½	5½	5½
†20 Dixon Crucible	165	164⅞	165
2 Douglas Aircraft	17¼	16⅞	17¼
2 Dresser Mfg A	39¾	39¼	39⅜
1 Driver Harris	60¼	60¼	60¼
32 Dubilier Condenser	9½	9	9⅛
4 Durant Mot	5⅜	5	5
2 Dural Tex Sul	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞

E

1 East States Pow B	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 East Util Asso	40	40	40
3 Eastern Util A	12½	12½	12½
50 Eisler Elec	21⅜	21⅛	21½
37 Eisler Elec rts	⅜	⅜	1
130 El Bond & Share	101⅞	100⅝	101⅞
1 El Bond & Sh pf	107½	107½	107½
2 El P & L opt war	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
11 Electric Share	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞
7 Electric Share pf	99½	96¼	99
2 Empire Pow	56	56	56
2 Eng Pub Ser opt war	30	30	30
10 Europe El A	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Evans Wallo Lead	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
2 Europe El Opt w	8⅝	8½	8⅝

F

3 Fabrics Finishing	5	4½	5
10 Fageol Mot	14	13¾	13¾
10 Fan Farm Candy	46¾	46⅛	46¾
1 Fedders Mfg A	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Federated Metals	23¼	23	23
2 Ford Mot Cana A	29½	29½	29½
10 Ford Mot Ltd	13⅞	13¾	13¾
1 Foremost Fabrics	19	19	19
101 Fourth Nat Inv	46¾	46⅛	46⅛
4 Fox Theater A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

G

1 Garlock Packing	25¼	25¼	25¼
6 Gen Bak	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
6 Gen Bak pf	44¼	40¾	42½
1 Gen Gas&El A	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Gen Realty&Util	14	13⅞	14
4 Gen Real&Ut pf	85	84	85
2 Gilbert Co	16	15½	15½
1 Glen Comb H (2)	32½	32½	32½
6 Glen Alden Coal (8)	105	105	105
2 Globe Underwriters	14¾	14¼	14½
5 Gold Coin	3-16	3-16	3-16
1 Gold Seal Elec	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Golden Center Min	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
46 Goldman Sachs (6%f)	44½	42½	44½
1 Groc Str Prod vtc	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Ground Gripper	24	24	24
1 Guardian Inves	4	4	4
2 Guif O Crp Pa (1½)	138¼	138	138¼

H

1 Hap Candy St A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Hartford Elec	90	90	90
1 Havana Rubstein	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
12 Hudson Bay M&S	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
24 Humble O&R (2)	92	91⅛	91½
1 Huyler St Del	8½	8½	8½
5 Hydro El Serv (2)	46¼	45⅞	46
2 Hygrade Food	11	11	11

I

4 Imp Oil Can nw (½)	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝
9 Ind Ter Illum	41½	40⅞	41⅜
2 Indus Fin etf (10%f)	22⅜	22	22⅛
1 Insull Util 1st 6%f	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Ins Co Nor Am (3g)	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 Intercon Petrol	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 Internat Pet (.62½)	20	20	20
1 Inter Prod	7	7	7
3 Inter Super Pow (1)	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝
2 Inter Util B	14	13⅞	13⅞
2 Inter Util war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Interstate Equit	13½	13½	13½
3 Intern Eq cv pf	45¾	44⅞	45¾
2 Interstate Hosiery	9	9	9
3 Irving Air Chute	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
3 Ital Superpower A	14⅜	14	14⅜
1 Johnson Motor	41	41	41
5 Klein Hy pt pf	20⅛	19⅝	20
1 Kolster Brandes	⅞	⅞	⅞

L

3 Lake Superior	14½	14½	14½
1 Lefcourt Realty	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Lefcourt Realty pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
24 Lehmann Corp	91¾	89	91¾
1 Leland Elec	30	30	30
1 Libby McN & Libby	19	19	19
1 Lily Tulip Cup	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2 Loews war	16	15¼	15¼
12 Loews deb rts	45	41½	45
1 Lone Star Gas	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛

M

8 Marine Midland	42⅝	42	42
5 Marshall Fields	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Marion Stm Shov	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4 Marland of Mexico	¾	¾	¾
95 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅛	2	2
1 Mead Johnson	61	61	61
6 Memphis Nat Gas	17⅝	17	17½
8 Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
2 Met S to Soc St pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Metro Ch Stores	19½	19½	19½
2 Mid West Util	33⅜	33¼	33¼
1 Mid West Ut A war	4	4	4
2 Mid West Ut B war	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Midland Stl 2d pf	20½	20¼	20½
2 Midland United	27	26¾	27
1 Miller & Sons	31	31	31
2 Mining C oCanada	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Miss R Fuel 8p war	26⅜	25¼	26⅜
4 Mo Kas Pipe L	24⅝	24½	24½
2 Mock Judson Vod	24	24	24
2 Municipal Service	9	9	9

N

1 National Amer Co	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 Natl Aviation	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜
1 Natl Family Stores	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Natl Food Prod B	3½	3½	3½
2 Natl Fuel & Gas	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝
2 Natl Investors	26¼	26	26
1 Natl Leather	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Natl Union Radio	7	7	7
3 Nevada Cal Elec	75	69¾	74¾
1 New Bradford	2½	2½	2½
3 New Eng Tel & Tel	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
3 N J Zinc	85	84¼	85
5 Newmont Mining	131⅞	131	131
1 Newport rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 New York Invest	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1 N Y Rio & B Aires	10½	10½	10½
†125 N Y Tel 6½ pf	115	114¾	114¾
6 Niagara Hud Pow	15⅝	15⅜	15½
4 do A war	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
1 do B war	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Niles Bem Pond	39⅞	39¼	39½
2 Noranda Mines	41⅝	41¼	41½
15 North Am Aviation	9¾	9½	9⅝
1 North Am Cement	5½	5½	5½
2 North States P A	174¼	174	174
10 do 6% pf	95½	95½	95½
1 Northwest Eng	29	29	29

O

16 Ohio Cop	1	⅞	1
1 Outboard Mot B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Otis Elev new	79½	78⅞	78⅞

P

4 Pac Coast Bis pf	61½	60⅞	61½
4 Pac G&E 1 pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
32 Pac Lighting rts	4	3⅞	4
1 Pacific Pub Ser	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
2 Pacific West Oil	13½	13½	13½
13 Pandem Oil	2¼	2	2⅛
13 Paramount Cab	9⅛	8½	9⅛
6 Pennroad Corp	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Peoples Lt Pw A	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
50 †Pepperell Mfg	100	100	100
12 Perryman El	12	10⅝	11

Sales (in hundreds)

3 Petroleoum Corp	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 Pilot Rad A	13	13	13
4 Pitney Bowes	13⅛	13	13
1 Polymet Mfg	13½	13½	13½
1 Pow Sec Corp pf	66	66	66
8 Premier Gold	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
14 Prince & Whitely	10	9¾	10
7 Prince & White pf	38⅝	38¼	38¼
6 Prudential Invest	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
29 Pub Util Hold	21⅜	21	21

R

5 Rad Products	26½	26¼	26½
3 Rainbow L P B	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Reliable Stores	17½	17½	17½
2 Repub Steel	75	75	75
1 Rockl L&P tr ctf	22½	22½	22½
2 Roosevelt Field	4½	4½	4½
1 Ross Stores	1¼	1¼	1¼

S

1 St Regis Paper	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Salt-Creek Cons	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Schiff & Co	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3 Selected Indust	9½	9¼	9½
5 Sel Ind allot ctf	74	74	74
3 Sentry Saf Control	7	6¾	7
6 Shattuck Denn	9⅜	9¼	9¼
22 Shenandoah	17⅞	17½	17⅝
12 Shenandoah pf	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛
1 Sierra Pac Elec	76	76	76
1 Silver King Mines	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
†50 Silver Ipf	95	95	95
5 Singer Mfg Ltd	6⅞	6½	6½
1 Skinner Organ	33	33	33
2 Sonora Products	2⅜	2¼	2¼
2 So Am Gold & Pl	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 South Coast	8	8	8
8 So Colo Pow A	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Southern Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Southland Royalty	9½	9½	9½
2 Southwest Gas Ut	12½	12¼	12½
16 Stand Oil Ind	51⅞	51⅛	51⅜
3 Stand Oil Ky	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
1 Stand Pow&LtB	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Starrett Corp	26½	26½	26½
2 Starrett Corp pf	38⅞	38½	38½
10 Stein Cosmetics	17⅞	16¾	16¾
†25 Stetson J B	70	70	70
1 Stromberg Carlson	27	27	27
1 Stutz Mot Car Am	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Sun Invest	20	19	20
2 Sum Invest pf	44⅜	43¾	44⅜
*2 Swift & Co new	32½	32½	32½
9 Swiht Int	32½	32	32

T

4 Tampa El	69½	69¼	69½
14 Technicolor Inc	86½	84¼	84¼
4 Teck Hugh Gold	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
20 Thermoid Co	23½	22⅞	23½
1 Third Nat Invest	41½	41½	41½
1 Tishman Realty	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
4 Tonopah Mining	1½	1½	1½
37 Transamer Corp	45¾	45	45⅜
1 Transcont Oil new	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Trans Luv D Pic A	6	6	6
18 Tri Cont Corp	16	15⅞	15⅞
4 Tri Cont Corp pf	88	88	88
4 Tri Cont Corp war	6¾	6⅝	6¾
3 Tri Utilities	50¼	49⅞	50¼
†30 Tubize Art Silk B	138½	136½	136½
8 Tunte-Sol Lamp	28	28	28
2 Tung-Sol Lamp pf	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞

U

17 Unit Carr Fast (1.20)	13½	13	13
3 United Corp war	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
43 Unit Founders Corp	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
28 United Gas	35¼	35	35⅛
79 Un Lt & Pw A (1)	40¾	39¼	40½
1 Un Lt & P cv pf (6)	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10 Un Lt & Pow B	99⅞	99	99⅞
10 US & I Ses 3rd pf	78½	77	78½
17 US Dairy Prod B	20	18⅜	20
13 US Elec Pow	19¼	19	19¼
5 US Foil B	25⅞	25¼	25¾
7 US Lines pf (1)	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
3 Unit Verde Ext (4)	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Univer Pictures	16	16	16
4 Util & Indus	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛

V

3 Vacuum Oil	91½	91	91
1 Van Camp Pack	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Van Camp Pack pf	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Vick Finance	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

W

10 Watson (JW) Co	3½	2⅞	3⅛
5 Wayne Pump	14¼	13¾	14¼
1 Wilson Jones	52	52	52

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

10 Alabama Pow 5s56	101½	101½	101½
5 Alabama Pow 4½s67	94¾	94¾	94¾
23 Am Cnwlth Pow 6s49	103	102½	102½
6 Am G&E 5s28	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
17 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
2 Am Seat 6s36	75	75	75
5 Appalach Pow 5s56	97	97	97
1 Ark Pow&Lt 5s56	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Asso G&E 5s68	81⅜	81¼	81⅜
2 AssoSimHdw 6½s'33	86	86	86
26 AssocTelUtil 5½sC'44	102¼	101⅜	101⅞
1297 Bell Tel Canada 5s60	100¼	99⅜	100¼
2 Belgo Can Paper 6s'43	97	97	97
20 Can Pac Ry 5s'54	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Cap Admin 5sA'53xw	77	77	77
2 Cent Ill Sec 5s'48	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2 Cent St P & L 5½s'53	90	90	90
54 ChiR IsPacRR 4½s'60wi	99⅜	99¼	99¼
2 ChiPneuTool 5½s'42	100½	100½	100½
2 Chic Rys 5s'27	73	73	73
3 Cities Ser 5s 66	83½	83⅛	83½
2 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Cit Ser Pow & Lt 5½s 52	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
1 Clev El Illum 4½s'61	107	107	107
7 Comwealth Ed 4½ D 57	97	97	97
1 Cons Textile 8s 41	68	68	68
2

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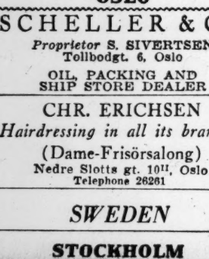

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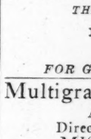

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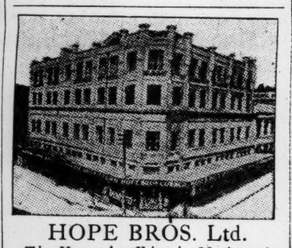

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Housekeeper wanted by single business woman, one seeking a good home. Phone Wyoming 6243-W, after 6 P. M.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, must have competent general office experience including simple bookkeeping; position on modern equipped livestock farm near simple village, located Albany Post Road 25 miles north of Poughkeepsie; neat homelike living accommodations in village; Christian Scientist preferred; state in detail education, experience, age and salary. Box G-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Sunny front rooms, large and small; reasonable; privileges. Copley 4666-J. MRS. PERRY.

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BOSTON, 44 Clearway Street—Comfortable room to let near church. Telephone Kenmore 3648. Suite 7.

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NEW YORK CITY, 612 West 112th St. Apartment 24—Sunny, comfortable bed-sitting room; also share room. Cathedral 1384.

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NEW YORK CITY, 605 West 112th (Columbia)—Artistic, sunny small bed-sitting room; business person. Cathedral 4268. DREW.

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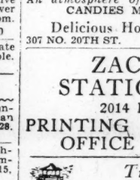

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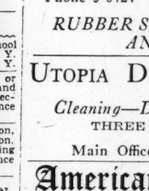

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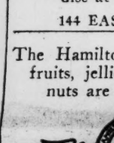
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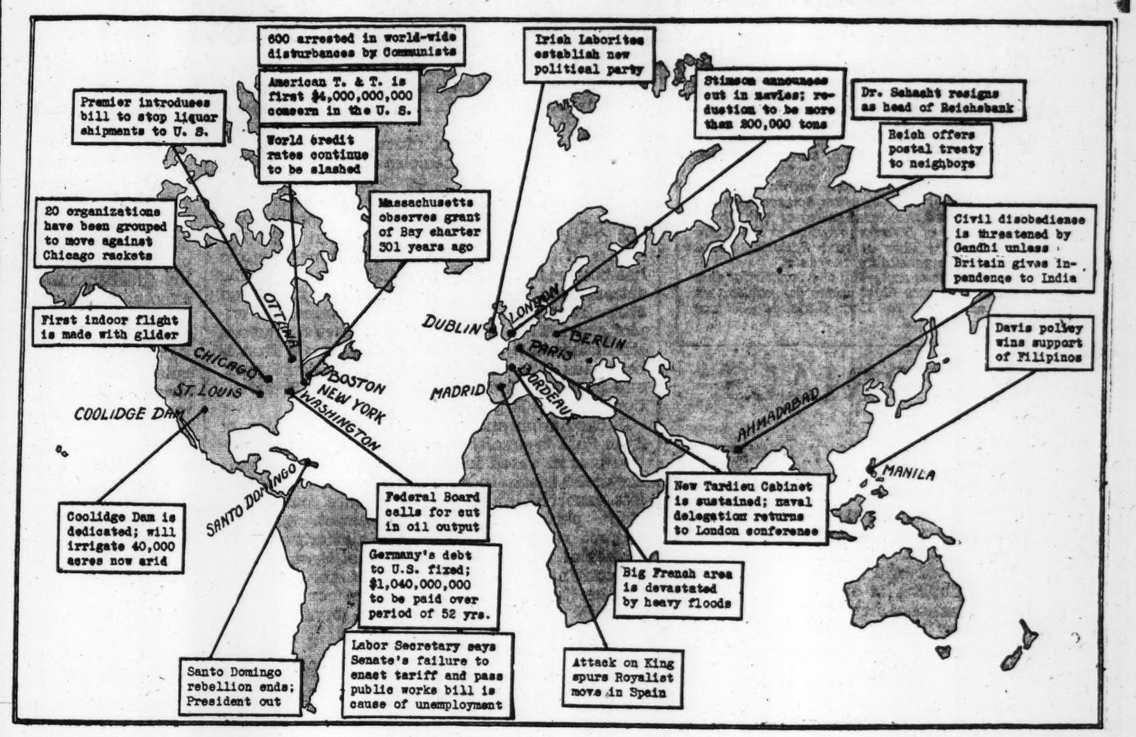
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


600 arrested in world-wide disturbances by Communists
American T. & T. is first $4,000,000,000 concern in the U. S.
Premier introduces bill to stop liquor shipments to U. S.
World credit rates continue to be slashed
Irish Laborites establish new political party
Stimson announces cut in navies; reduction to be more than 200,000 tons
Dr. Schacht resigns as head of Reichsbank
Reich offers postal treaty to neighbors
20 organizations have been grouped to move against Chicago rackets
Massachusetts observes grant of Bay charter 301 years ago
Civil disobedience is threatened by Gandhi unless Britain gives independence to India
First indoor flight is made with glider
Davis polley wins support of Filipinos
Coolidge Dam is dedicated; will irrigate 40,000 acres now arid
Federal Board calls for cut in oil output
New Tardieu Cabinet is sustained; naval delegation returns to London conference
Germany's debt to U.S. fixed; $1,040,000,000 to be paid over period of 52 yrs.
Big French area is devastated by heavy floods
Labor Secretary says Senate's failure to enact tariff and pass public works bill is cause of unemployment
Attack on King spurs Royalist move in Spain
Santo Domingo rebellion ends; President out
OTTAWA
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
COOLIDGE DAM
SANTO DOMINGO
DUBLIN
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
MADRID
BORDEAUX
AHMADABAD
MANILA

One Minute Biographies

Who: EDWIN BOOTH.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American tragedian, the son of Junius Brutus Booth, an English actor before him. What formal education Edwin received contributed far less to his future than did the experience of making long tours in the company of his father. Naturally, the lad glimpsed no other career than that of the boards; equally naturally, the elder Booth tried to discourage him.

Nevertheless, events took their logical course. And in the autumn of 1849 Edwin Booth made his first stage appearance, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part of the play "Richard III." It was only two years later that the elder Booth, who was capable of the most erratic behavior, suddenly commanded his son, who had had no warning whatever, to appear in his stead as the Hunchbacked King himself. Such success as was achieved may be guessed from the circumstance of Edwin's being engaged to play in a Philadelphia company at the salary of $6 a week!

Going with his father to California in 1852, Edwin Booth remained there for several years, in various companies and in association with various actors, which years constituted his dramatic apprenticeship. "He had left the East a callow youth hardly started in his profession," as one authority has stated; "he returned to it an accomplished actor."

His first successes in New York were in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" and in "Richard III." After a prolonged foreign tour, Booth leased the Winter Garden Theater, in New York, where his fame as Hamlet was established. Upon the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, his brother, Edwin was for a period under a cloud. But he had himself been constant in his allegiance to the Northern cause, and his public, realizing that, was faithful. In 1869 there was opened Booth's own theater, at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York, where for a time he presented triumphantly "Romeo and Juliet." That marked the zenith of his dramatic powers. What followed was less radiant. Booth was no proper manager, his business associates were ill-chosen and his projects terminated in failure. He continued to act, though thereafter he had no permanent theater. Probably his most popular role was Hamlet, but his Lear and his Othello were nearly as much admired. Undoubtedly he was one of the greatest actors of his day.

What Old Saying?

Change the First Letter in Each Word So That They Will Spell an Old Maxim.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to North American Cities Puzzle:

Philadelphia, Cleveland, Montreal, Toronto, Tampico, Vera Cruz.

A Quotation for Today

THERE is nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth.
—ALICE CAREY

In Lighter Vein

Just the Distance

Ephraim: "That hoss ob mine am de fastest hoss in de worl'. He can run a mile a minute 'ceptin' foh jest one thing."

Lige: "What dat?"

Ephraim: "De distance am too long foh de shortness ob de time."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

As It Seemed

A man ran from the grounds of an astronomical observatory as the dome separated and the telescope began to emerge. "Run!" he shouted. "The thing is going to hatch!"

Odds and Ends

Gerrymandering

Gerrymandering, or the change of the boundaries of a political unit—such as a city ward, legislative or congressional district—in order to increase the power of a political party, originated in Massachusetts in 1812, during the governorship of Elbridge T. Gerry.

Solon

Trial by jury was one of the reforms established in ancient Athens by Solon, one of his decrees providing that any man who lost a lawsuit could appeal the case to a jury of citizens.

The Mail Bag

Benton, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with boys who live in foreign countries. I am 14 years old and am a sophomore in high school. I do not know any languages except English, but as I am taking French in school I suppose I could understand it. I can also write it a little.

We live in Benton and go to Sunday School and church every Sunday. I have been going almost as long as I can remember. It has been very cold here this winter, and there has been quite a bit of snow. One night it was 21 degrees below zero, about the coldest it has ever been here.

I like to read the Monitor very much. I particularly like the Young Folks' Page and the Children's Corner. I enjoy the Mail Bag more than anything else on the Young Folks' Page. I hope that I get many letters, and I promise to answer all of them.

Addison B.

London, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, though I have read it for a long time, as we have taken the Monitor since I can remember. I have just finished reading "The Improvement Club," and liked it very much, in fact, I like everything on the Young Folks' Page, especially the Mail Bag. I am in the second year of high school, and I find the Monitor very useful as I can find in it material for speeches which I have to give from time to time.

Some people think Canada is very cold, but much of the United States is north of where I live and our temperature rarely goes below zero. I should like to receive letters from anywhere from girls about my age (13). I will answer all letters I receive promptly. I am interested in stamp collecting and would like to hear about anything my correspondents are interested in.

Marjory L.

Maywood, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although we have had it in our home ever since I can remember. I enjoy the Mail Bag and the Sundial most. We have a pet cat that we call Sunball because she is orange. We had a dog we called Spike because he was so much like Snubs' friend Spike.

Maywood is a suburb of Chicago. Our home is near the business section, about a 45-minute ride from Chicago. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School here.

I am 14 years old and a student in Proviso Township High School. I am interested in music and literature. For sports, I enjoy ice and roller skating, volley ball, swimming and tennis. I should like to hear from any girl my age, especially in Germany.

Katherine T.

Warren, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Several times I have started to write to the Mail, but I have hesitated to send my letter in. I have always lived in Warren, but have had several wonderful trips. The one I remember the best is the time I went to Yellowstone Park. We saw two of the cutest little cubs and we wondered if they were the visitors that one night helped themselves to our bacon.

I am 16 years old and am in my junior year at high school and am taking my first year of French. I like hiking, swimming, all outdoor sports and am interested in typing and music. I am also collecting stamps. I do not have very many, as I have just started. I should love to correspond with any girls about my age from all over the world, and I promise to answer any letters that I receive. I should like especially to have girls from Turkey and Holland and Switzerland write to me.

Dorothy Mae A.

Sunnyside, L. I., New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I always like to read letters. I am a boy 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I would like to correspond with some boy my age in Europe or the United States. I could tell them interesting things about New York; I also travel a great deal. I have a little sister, 5 years, and we both attend Fifth Church Sunday School.

Eugene M.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What is the purpose of the "Colonials' Book" to be found in certain Paris cafés?—*From the World's Great Capitals*.... 20

What material is used for window panes in South China?—*Home Forum Page* 20

How does Switzerland honor the memory of one of her distinguished educators?—*Educational Page* 20

What English beauty spot has been preserved by the force of public opinion voiced through the press?—*Editorial Page* 20

How is an actor trained for the Chinese theater?—*In the Theater World* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

At the Apple Stall

(Children's Newspaper, London)

Gottingen, Ger.

A FINE little procession attracted the attention of the passers-by in Gottingen the other day.

Strangers stopped and stared. First came the Chief Burgomaster of Gottingen with his councilors; then came the student corps of the university, and after that representatives of various public bodies.

Were they going to unveil a monument? No, they did not look solemn enough for that. There was a smile on every face. Evidently it was a festive occasion.

At last the strangers asked a passer-by.

"They are going to wish someone many happy returns," he said.

"A grand duke, perhaps?"

"No, an old apple-woman."

Hans Andersen, the Grimm Brothers, Lewis Carroll, do you hear that? It would please you to think of a Chief Burgomaster going in civic pomp through the ancient streets to do homage to an apple-woman. Old town, circled with ramparts and lime trees, in your thousand years of history, you never saw a pleasanter day!

Frau Ella Mueller blushed like the reddest of her wares when the grand gentlemen and the saucy students formed up round her stall. Her heart fluttered like a bird as the Burgomaster made his little speech and the people cheered. For the rest of the day she could hardly count her change aright, but she did not mind being so upset. "After all, one is only 90 once!"

We think Gottingen did well to honor her. For half a century she has sat at her little stall, in her accustomed place, come sun, rain or snow, selling her wares with a smile. Men who are gray remember her as part of their childhood.

We grow fond of familiar streets and familiar scenes, but the old stones do not care about our love. The apple-woman has become as much a part of Gottingen streets as the stones, but she can and does care to be remembered with affection.

How wise was the Burgomaster!

A Word a Day

Avidity

This word expresses an inordinate eagerness, desire, or appetite; it conjures up a picture of something being devoured hungrily. The adjective form is "avid," synonymous with "eager," "greedy."

"Avidity" came to us from the Latin *aviditas*, "eagerness," from *avidus*, "greedy, desirous" (based on *avere*, "to desire, crave"—whence "avarice").

Among the synonyms we note: "cupidity," which in modern usage applies to covetousness of wealth or material possessions; and "greed," which indicates a selfish craving. "Avidity" designates a perhaps less selfish, but equally ardent, relish or appetite. The word is commonly employed in the phrase "with avidity."

A-vid'-i-ty is accented on the second syllable; sound *a* as in *sofa*, each *i* any *y* as in it. Av'-id is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *at*, *i* as in *it*.

"He perused the book with avidity."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: The proposal that people walk more in order to help the shoe manufacturing industry is all right as far as it goes, but we can't see where it would be beneficial to the pants industry.

Detroit News: The go-getter with an eye always to the immediate chance is en route this morning to Chicago, where he will try to interest the city treasurer in red ink, in carload lots.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

French Parliamentary Intrigue

THOSE who believe that democracy must govern and that it should express itself through parliamentary institutions must be sometimes perplexed at the spectacle of ministerial instability presented by France. Even when the French Prime Minister is engaged in the most important international negotiations parliamentary intrigue may bring him down. The recall of Aristide Briand from Cannes, where he was discussing German reparations and his resignation, and the recent overthrow of André Tardieu are illustrative.

These and many other incidents in the parliamentary life of France have periodically aroused indignation in the country and have served to discredit the Chamber. It is no exaggeration to say that the average Frenchman has a very poor opinion of his deputies. Critics of the methods of the Palais Bourbon—and many who are not systematically critics—believe that the régime itself has proved to be wanting. The average duration of a ministry is nine months; but there are periods when the ministry changes four or five times a year. There can be no real continuity of effort. Each government, knowing that it is doomed in advance, makes the most of its short term of office to forward the interests of its members and friends, while national interests are necessarily neglected.

Now, every political system is relatively good or bad, according to the way it is employed. But there are certain conditions which seem desirable for the smooth working of any legislative body. The Government should not be in perpetual peril of being upset. Either it should draw its strength from the Executive, or there should be a sense of parliamentary responsibility which will assure it a reasonable tenure of office. There should be party discipline. There should be a respect for those in authority.

In France there are a dozen or more groups and no real majority. It suffices that two small groups should lean to the Right or to the Left for the equilibrium of forces to be displaced. These groups do not differ essentially from each other—except, of course, at their extremities. They are composed of men who quite openly are out to sell their support. The price to be paid is that of a ministerial post for some of their members. Hence there is an unceasing intrigue against the Government. Every kind of combination is formed, and at last it comes about that the principal business of Parliament is that of making and unmaking governments.

Another defect of the French system is that Parliament itself, instead of merely exercising control over the actions of the Government, aspires to govern. It does not recognize that the Government and the Chamber have separate functions. Moreover, it makes the life of ministers intolerable. It appoints large commissions which take it upon themselves to examine and present the governmental proposals to Parliament. This might be well were it not that the Government, after having spent many days in persuading the commissions, is still expected to persuade Parliament.

Ministers are called before the commission. They are, as Raymond Poincaré says, treated almost as accused persons. They must thrash out every detail, they are cross-examined, they have no time left to attend to their administrative duties and the routine of their department. And then they must begin all over again in the Chamber. The same thing happens in the Senate, so that the whole proceedings are repeated at least four times. Often the commissions are definitely hostile to the Government. There is no respite, and with administrative and departmental duties left undone, with antagonistic intrigues and combinations incessantly being formed, the Government finds itself quickly worn out.

It may be said that these are purely domestic concerns of France. But that is not so. Democracy is still on its trial. It is being threatened in many European countries. Therefore, it is the business of all who are interested in democracy to ascertain the causes of its local discredit and the defects which appear in its working. These defects are certainly not fundamental; they are incidental. They are not inherent in the system, but only in certain working rules and casual customs. Nothing better than democracy has been evolved, but this is no reason for not keeping democracy at its best.

The Power of Public Opinion

THE recent decision of the Rivers Committee of the Middlesex County Council to abandon the scheme for acquiring a large part of the Duke of Northumberland's Syon Park estate in order to use it as a central sewage works is a striking example of the power of public opinion, mobilized by the modern press.

In few instances can this power have been employed for a more excellent purpose. As soon as the scheme was suggested, the opposition that manifested itself in the correspondence columns of The Times was both influential and determined. Syon Park, in the neighborhood of Kew Gardens, is visited yearly by the hundred thousands, and is considered one of the most celebrated beauty spots in the British Empire. The riverside view from these gardens has been immortalized by the pictures of Turner and Richard Wilson. Close by is Syon House, a fine, historic building, to which there is a reference in Shakespeare's "Henry V," and the Thames in this district furnishes one of the most noble prospects to be found within easy reach of London. The establishment of a sewage works in such surroundings as these would have been an injury to the whole Nation.

The saving of Syon Park furnishes many points of satisfaction. The memoirs constantly falling from the press make it quite clear that, whatever may have been the virtues of the Victorian age, a lively national appreciation of beauty was not one of them. In this direction at least the events of the last year show that some progress has been made. As the immediate result of public action, Stonehenge, Runnymede, and now Syon Park, have been protected from commercial exploitation. This recognition of æsthetic values is strengthened by the widespread interest that is being taken in the scheme for a national park, and in the work of the Society for the Preservation of Rural England.

Judged from another angle, the protection of Syon Park is equally significant. When a prospective patron asked for a sample of Giotto's skill, the artist is said to have sent, not, as was doubtless expected, an ambitious picture, but a tiny circle perfectly painted in scarlet. And the prompt response of the local authority to the wishes of the public in respect of Syon Park is as convincing an illustration of the power of opinion in the modern world as could be any example chosen from the more impressive apparatus of the law.

Glass Houses and Tariffs

THE Senate's reversal of itself on an increase in sugar duties illustrates again the fact that a cannily concocted mixture of ingredients is the secret of protective tariff recipes. Sugar alone would not make a high-tariff sugar cake on January 16, but sugar combined with a few drops of oil and a pinch of lumber turned the trick quite handily on March 5.

Nine senators who decided on the former occasion that an increased tax on the American sugar bowl was not justified decided on the latter occasion that it was. This remarkable change in opinions between January and March was not caused, apparently, by the approach of spring. According to charges freely made in the Senate, it was due rather to the approach of a vote on lumber and oil rates. Gentlemen from oil and lumber producing states came to believe that the benefits to sugar producers from higher prices would outweigh the burden laid on consumers.

Of course, benefits to the oil and lumber producers from a higher tariff on their products—made possible by grateful sugar men's votes—may have entered somewhat into the senators' calculations. That they did will be strongly indicated if the vote on oil and lumber rates is well "sugared." If the Senate reverses itself again and raises those rates also, charges of "vote trading" and "log-rolling" will be widely credited.

But why all the excitement? Log-rolling is no more necessary to the production of lumber than "log-rolling" is to the making of a tariff. It is the time-honored and customary method. Of course, in this case the senators who reversed themselves also deserted the Progressive-Democratic coalition which has made such a vigorous stand against exorbitant increases in the tariff. And of course there is danger that their phalanx once broken will crumble before the onslaughts of high protectionists who can offer further "trades."

But any indictment of such practices can come with good grace only from senators who have never voted for another member's tariff in order to get him to vote for theirs. Some members of Congress have found the courage to resist excessive demands from tariff beneficiaries in their own constituencies when they believe increased rates will lay an unnecessary burden on consumers throughout the Nation. Until a majority act on that basis they will continue to live in glass houses, and selfish local interests rather than the welfare of the whole country will tend to determine the making of tariffs.

Billboards as Educators

NOT so very long ago the attitude of an average traveler toward billboard advertising might have been defined by paraphrasing Wordsworth:

> A billboard by the river's brim
> Another billboard was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

Nowadays it is not unlikely to be an object of disapproval. As one reads the newspapers, report or comment on the increasing strength of the antibillboard movement is a commonplace. The movement is still far from a complete success, but it waxes in power. In Britain, as in the United States, an augmenting public opinion holds that beauty of landscape is more important to the observant, or even the careless, traveler than information about purchasable commodities.

An irresistible force is beginning to push, and eventually will push, the billboards off the landscape. The billboards desperately attempt to stay the irresistible force by imitating nature and making themselves as beautiful as possible. This is a great improvement over what went before, but the irresistible force continues to push.

Yet there is this to be said for the billboards. In developing widespread and increasing appreciation of natural beauty—"something," as an English writer has put it, "which we do not individually own, but in which we all share"—billboards have been a potent educational influence. By setting themselves up in spots of natural beauty they incidentally attracted attention to their environment, and thus began a gradual process of æsthetic education for people hitherto indifferent. So, for example, an indifferent reader might be attracted to a passage in a book because somebody had spilled a drop of ink on the page. Arousing the opposition of a small minority, the billboards, increasing in number and blotting more and more pages in the book of nature, year by year recruited the opposition.

More and more people became, as it were, "landscape conscious"; and the irresistible force gathered momentum. Nowadays, all over the land, the billboards are seeking to survive by the argument that they too are beautiful. Some of them are—but, alas for the argument, they are beautiful "billboards." So, in spite of themselves, they continue to educate by illustrating the pertinent point of the opposition that a charming landscape is better without even a charming billboard.

Public opinion has changed since the time when an English court ruled that the "prospect is a matter only for delight, not of necessity," and that landscape beauty was therefore not subject to protection by legal enactment.

Dr. Hadley of Yale

THE twentieth century university demands an administrator whose capacities are great. His vision for academic expansion and his grasp of progress on a sound economic basis must equal his idealism. His practical knack must tie in effectually with his spiritual aspirations. Arthur Twining Hadley was one of the first to meet the needs of the new order. Becoming president of Yale in 1899, for the next twenty-two years he guided the university through a period of extensive material growth and intellectual development. Yale's endowment was doubled, her resources quadrupled, and her educational policies reconstructed. By virtue of his able handling of unprecedented problems in the college field and his masterly directing of rapid developments and of an increasingly intricate organization Dr. Hadley's services were sought in activities separate from the scholastic field.

Never willing that the political economist stay cloistered in college walls, Dr. Hadley welcomed every opportunity to test his ideas in the thickest of industry's smoke or in the counsels of huge corporate bodies. For one thing he loved the railroad's challenge, accepting the associate editorship of the Railroad Gazette and finally becoming a director of two of the largest railway systems. As president emeritus since 1921, Dr. Hadley has served the country much as did Dr. Eliot of Harvard during a similar period, in writing, lecturing, and studying out the latest economic projects. He was regarded as the best chess player in New Haven, was good at tennis, was fond of delving into the strategies of football, liked to discuss baseball and was for years a celebrated pedestrian and alpine climber.

The Game of the Raindrops

THE easiest power nature makes is water power. It is just as simple as water running down hill. In fact, that is what it is. Only there must be enough water and enough hill both in the same place.

According to geologists, nature worked millions of years to lay down the vast coal beds which form the world's other principal source of mechanical power. Not so with water power—unless you count the time it took to build the hills. Moreover, the coal is present only in fixed quantities, and once burned it is gone. But water power renews itself. When the water has spun the turbines on its way down stream it collects in the sea, is picked up by evaporation, dropped on the hillside again, and the process starts all over. It is a game the little raindrops never tire of playing.

The matter of turning this motion into electricity is almost as simple after the machinery is set up. But there is the rub. Reservoirs, dams, penstocks, turbines, dynamos, switchboards, transformers and high-voltage wires all cost money. In other words, they require capital. Once they are installed, the water whirls the turbine, the turbine turns the dynamo, the dynamo fills the wires with compressed lightning ready to do men's bidding.

Simple as it is, coal and steam can do the job as cheaply unless the hydroelectric plant is favorably situated and efficiently engineered. That is the wonder of the steam turbine, which accomplishes what the reciprocating steam engine could not do. Moreover, steam boilers can be fired whether it rains or not. And while, as has been said, the little raindrops never tire of their little game, sometimes for a season or two they choose somebody else's hillsides on which to play it instead of the stream basin where you have built your hydroelectric plant.

For these reasons, and also because not every community has water-power sites in its backyard, and because the difficulties of long-distance transmission are easily underrated, it is well to recognize that water power is considered by most engineers as a resource with which to supplement coal-generated power rather than supplant it. Both are more valuable that way.

The tremendous possibilities in further development of power resources in America along these lines, adding to the 4.3 horsepower which it is estimated the average factory wage earner in the United States has at his command, are obvious. They emphasize the importance of solving the questions of choice between private and public operation, of rate regulation if under private operation, or of competent management if under public operation, for upon the solution of these governmental problems rather than of engineering problems water-power development in America now waits.

Editorial Notes

The 4-H Owl, published during the Twentieth Annual State 4-H Club Week at the University of Wisconsin, printed this definition of Club Work:

C—Character	W—Work
L—Loyalty	O—Originality
U—Understanding	R—Resourcefulness
B—Business Methods	K—Kindness

One need not join a club, however, to take advantage of these ideals.

The apprehension of a prominent wet that the United States under prohibition may become the laughingstock of the world might perhaps be allayed by that war-time ditty, "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag, and smile, smile, smile."

A speaker at the inauguration of Boston's Art Week distinguished between the fine arts and the practical arts by saying the latter were the arts in which one could make money. Yes, but true courtesy is said to be a fine art—and yet it pays.

A bank book should be foremost among the many helpful books investors should read before buying securities.

The Senate has raised the duty on straw hats. More overhead expense!

The Ship's Library Talks

The pale rays of an early morning sun are penetrating into a silent, empty room. In a large, open grate—an imitation fire sends out a cheerful red glow, but no heat. The room is most comfortably furnished with many armchairs, but the paneled walls are creaking and groaning. The tall palms in wooden tubs are gently swaying and shivering, for the scene is the stateroom of an Atlantic steamer. One side of this room is furnished with a fine, machine-made Sheraton bookcase with glass doors; behind these are ranged a curiously miscellaneous collection of novels and plays in silent rows. Only a very young group of bright, young things in brilliant jacket covers are chatting away in a corner of the dignified bookcase.

"MY DEARS," one said, "such an excitement! The news is we have all been starred!" "'Tis true, 'tis true," another took up, clapping her leaves, "a Bernard Shaw was left out on the table last night alongside of the library catalogue. He called out the news to me. Seven of us girls have got stars against our names. He said, 'It's you that are the pretty and fortunate ladies with the little blue stars against your names.'"

"Good for us! good for us! What does it mean?" inquired the latest and silliest of the group.

"Means we may be bound in blue leather, with the name of the ship printed on us in gold lettering. Means we may be placed upright among the regulars, instead of lying huddled up sideways in this undignified position."

"Poor little gate-crashers," muttered a Galsworthy. "When that Irishman puts on a brogue I know mischief is brewing. Those stars, ladies, merely mean that you have been discarded. You are taking up more room than you merit and you will soon find yourselves thrown out of this fine wooden house."

* * *

"Surely they won't throw us overboard?" cried a timid voice, her leaves clinging damply together.

"It's a shame to frighten us girls, sir. At your thoughtless words my lady friend went completely white."

"Us girls!' groaned the Galsworthy, "went white! Have these ladies no respect for our beautiful language?"

"Stop bullying the poor, pretty, foolish things," growled Disraeli, always courteous to women. "You will only be pushed off to the second class passengers, my dears. No great hardship, believe me."

A heavy, red volume, Hackett's "Henry VIII," shouted: "Discard them altogether. Off with their jacket covers. Don't pay any attention to that old Jew."

"Not so much of the old Jew, I'd be obleeged. Don't you know, Süss and I are best sellers in two continents; but I'm not looking for a quarrel with you, Harry. Since that Frenchman Maurois handled me, I've had a busy time again. Never at home this last trip, so I'm glad of a little peace. You don't know what it means to be off your shelf all the time, with a waiting list of these passenger persons clamoring for you."

"These passenger people," roared Hackett's Harry, "they read too slowly—only two of them had a chance to make my acquaintance this journey. In that great new continent we have just left behind, 200,000 copies of me were bought before the public of my own England paid me any homage."

* * *

A Galsworthy. "Listen to Fannie Hurst and Jane Austen having a crack again—always quizzing each other, but the best of friends, because Jane is such a sport."

A Fannie Hurst. "See here, Jane, you can't expect my characters to make long-speeches like your Squire, Old Time! My wop has been rushed up thirty floors by elevator through a steel frame building. Sure he isn't wasting time making up pretty phrases. No, sir!"

A Jane Austen. May be, Fannie, but you shan't deprive my Squire of his long discourses. Remember, my man came by foot over country fields and down long, muddy lanes. He had plenty of leisure to prepare pretty speeches before he met his friends in the long parlors of the old brick Hertfordshire homes."

"Hello, Maxwell, how are you faring?" inquired a Robert Hichens. "Popular as ever?"

"Fine! Plenty of matrons on board. They like me. I'm never going to let down my reading public."

"Isn't that my dear son's voice?" murmured a quiet little volume bound in blue and gold in a neglected corner of the top shelf, "My brave boy. He keeps the family flag flying. Not that I care for the company he keeps. No, no. In my day we only wrote about the nobility. Peers and peeresses. Manor houses, emerald lawns, peacocks and powdered footmen. Oh! the pleasant company I kept. None of these middle-class sagas. Just the peerage—the baronetage—and a few—bishops—" and the faint little voice trailed off in a whisper.

* * *

"Sh! Sh!" said the Galsworthy respectfully. "That was one of the Victorians. That was M. E. Braddon. We seldom hear that voice now."

"Yes, that was Mother's voice," said a Maxwell. "'Lady Audley's Secret.' Best seller of the seventies. I thought she had left us altogether, after the 'Constant Nymph' was inadvertently put beside her. Mother thought the romantic age was being revived when she saw the name of her new neighbors; but the Nymph's language was a great shock, and I thought she had closed her pages for the last time. That is her old friend, 'Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by.' They keep those two together on the top shelf because they are bound so handsomely, but they are never asked for—never read."

"But I am read, I am read," cried a Rhoda Broughton. "Only two years ago a very nice passenger person, with her waist in the place where they used to be in my day, took me to her cabin and wept over me. Which of you moderns ever gets your pages soaked with tears as mine have been. Ah! there is no sweeter nectar to us, my darlings, than to drink the tears shed by violet eyes on our ivory white pages."

"Isn't she curiously romantic," whispered the thin "San Luis Rey" with a shrug, to his quaint companion, "Lady Into Fox."

Disraeli. "My ambition is to be pencil-marked. I would rather be scored by a man's lead pencil than draw all the tears, of all the fair, but I fancy the only one of us here to have received that honor was the 'Brothers Karamazov,' and they are sound asleep on the top shelf."

"'Tis a sad thing to be outmoded," quavered the sweetheart, "a sad lite, my dears, a very bitter life."

"You might have a harder, madam," said the courtier Disraeli. "You might be a sea gull."

* * *

All the books looked out toward the vast expanse of water outside the quiet room. A few lone white birds had bravely kept abreast of the great ship hour after hour—day after day.

"Oh, Mother! I really don't think I can keep up much longer," a young gull was crying out.

"Stuff and nonsense, child; you are eating too much turkey and pastry this trip. Why can't you be more cautious, instead of picking at everything they dump into our sea."

"My! I love this sixty-mile-an-hour wind," cried another young gull, soaring and swooping and sailing through the air. "My, I do feel so buoyant."

"Buoyant, child, buoyant. Rhyme it with joy, not Jew. We are nearing the smaller bit of earth now. The gulls that belong there talk quite a different way. They are 'lovely' people, but they have a crazy accent. Careful of that old brown bird coming toward us now. I can see 'Happy and glorious' written all over her from beak to tail."

"Sure! Have it your way, Ma! Booyant or buoyant, it's all the same to me. My, it's a beautiful feeling whichever way I have to say it!"

D. K.-S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

HOWEVER important a part women play in the social and economic life of France, they do not always find it easy to gain official recognition for their accomplishments in the arts and sciences. The only woman member of the Institut de France is Queen Marie of Rumania, who is a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. Mme. Curie was once a candidate for the Academy of Sciences, and her candidature was officially recognized, but she failed to win a seat by one vote. More recently, Mlle. Angèle Delasalle was a candidate for academic honors. One of the most talented of French women painters, she is a laureate of the Société des Artistes Français, and has received the cross of the Legion of Honor. On this occasion, there were twelve male candidates. Mlle. Delasalle was the thirteenth. The assembly did not even officially return her name as being among the candidates.

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Motion picture photographers in Paris were recently balked in their quest for big game. A meeting of the French Academy was being held, and the movie men appeared with their cameras and asked permission to make films of some of the celebrities. The Immortals, however, refused to be immortalized, at the same time solemnly thanking the eager photographers for having honored them with such a request. Thus it was that, although an unusual number of famous men were gathered together, not a handle turned and not a shutter clicked to record the occasion. Marshal Joffre, Henri Bordeaux, Marcel Prevost, Paul Valery, Louis Madelin, and many others passed before the disappointed eyes of the film men.

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About 8000 exhibitors will show their wares at the Paris Fair in May. All the principal industries of the metropolis will be represented, and displays will range from great machines, weighing eight, ten, or twelve tons, to the tiny, exquisitely fashioned articles which French taste and skill have made famous the world over. The fair grounds will be a city in themselves, with exhibition halls, gardens, post office, an enormous restaurant, and everything necessary to the success of the fair and the comfort and convenience of visitors. There will be sections devoted to foreign exhibits, with interpreters in attendance. President Doumergue once remarked, upon visiting the immense machinery gallery of the Paris Fair: "Anyone who has any doubt of the vitality, the power and the future of France, need only see this magnificent spectacle."

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The new traffic regulations are removing some old landmarks, and at the same time introducing some new elements into the Parisian scene. For example, the statues of Jules Simon and of Victorien Sardou, in front of the Madeleine, have been told to "move on" to provide more space for the new "parcs de stationnement," or parking spaces, which have been set aside in various parts of the city. Where these two famous men are to resume their customary postures has not yet been decided. A new kind of official has appeared as, in a sense, their successor. He wears a smart greatcoat and a steel helmet, and his uniform has called forth comments from the boulevardiers. He is in charge of the parking spaces where a small fee is charged, and watches over motorcars left therein.

* * *

In addition to numerous parking spaces, Paris is to have another park. The gas works at Vaugirard are to be demolished, and their site, which becomes the property of the city this year, will be laid out in gardens and walks, with an artificial lake. The space to be utilized, nearly 20,000 square meters, is greater than that of any other public recreation ground of the kind in Paris. Vaugirard is a congested district, and such a park is sure to be popular. It will be for the inhabitants of the south side of the city what the Buttes Chaumont Park is for those of the north and northeastern districts. There will be a playground specially reserved for children. About 150 trees will be set out. Three years will be required to complete the park, and the cost of the work is estimated at 3,200,000 francs.

* * *

An Iowa professor's agitation for simplified American spelling has roused echoes in Paris. The newspaper, Paris-Midi, having heard of the reforms championed by Dr. Ernest Horn, professor of education in the University of Iowa, is calling for a reconsideration of simplified spelling in France. This journal recalls the fact that Charles Perrault, in the middle of the eighteenth century, tried without success to get the French Academy to make spelling easier. A century later another attempt was made, and the academy worked out a reform plan of its own, but could not get it adopted. Will anything be done now? It appears unlikely, for the new French dictionary of the academy, the work of many, many years, is due to appear in 1934. And what a pity it would be to change French spelling on the eve of such an event!

* * *

An institution in several Paris cafés is the "Colonials' Book." Glance through one of these and you will see messages of varying length in different handwritings. Here the French colonial, home from overseas, writes a message to a friend or friends who frequent this particular café, to let them know that he is in Paris, and to make an appointment for a reunion. Or the Parisian, expecting an acquaintance from Madagascar or Indo-China, for example, writes a note of welcome and perhaps an invitation, which the traveler finds upon his arrival at the familiar rendezvous. There is something very hospitable, very friendly, and rather romantic about the arrangement.

* * *

In 1629, official permission was granted to Theophraste Renaudot to open in Paris, and in other places where he thought fit, bureaus where people could register the things they wished to sell or buy. Merchants and those who had money were charged a small fee for this service; the poor had it free. Business throve to such an extent that Renaudot two years later commenced to publish a little four-page newspaper, La Gazette de France, which soon doubled its size, and two years later was regularly issued in thirty-two pages. And that was the beginning of French journalism, whose three hundredth anniversary will be celebrated on May 16, 1931. The French newspaper originated not as a disseminator of news, but as an advertising medium.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Prohibition and the Doubters"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Kindly allow me to express my sincere appreciation of the editorial, "Prohibition and the Doubters," in the Monitor of February 12. It deals with the question in hand so admirably.

I wish all Christian people in this broad land of ours might read it. (MISS) SUZANNE K. HAZLEHURST.

Michigan City, Ind.